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Federal Appropriations Cut by \$162,701,000; Trade War in Danzig

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 2, 1939

Committee Slashes Appropriations Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee trimmed the Administration's last bill today from \$215,891,168 to \$53,190,056.

Committee records showed the total appropriated since Congress met in January, including so-called "permanent" appropriations governed by law, exceeded \$13,000,000,000 compared with last year's total of \$11,361,000,000.

Danzig Nazis Charge Poles With Trade War

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (AP)—Political tension in Danzig was high yesterday as Danzig Nazis charged Poland had opened a trade war and demanded that Warsaw keep its "spies" at home.

Germans declared Poland's refusal to continue imports of margarine and herring, important Danzig products, was a "general attack on Danzig's vital economic necessities." Nazis seized upon the Polish action as a new argument for "going home to the Reich."

Warplanes Authorized for Chilean Army

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—The Defense Ministry has authorized expenditure of 6,000,000 pesos (\$306,000 at the official rate) for military planes.

State Halts Relief Fraud and Collects

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Nearly \$500,000 has come back to the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance from persons who have received assistance illegally since the start of 1938.

The Department announced 600 had been arrested for obtaining cash aid improperly and said repayments in the form of restitution would amount to \$1,000,000 by the end of the year.

Hungary Moves to Halt Border Warfare

BUDAPEST (AP)—The Hungarian Government expressed its "astonishment" yesterday over three nights of border fighting between Hungarian and Rumanian guards in which four Hungarians were reported to have been wounded.

The Hungarian statement proposed that a mixed military commission be named to fix responsibility for continued skirmishing along the Tisza River in Rumania. The official Hungarian news agency said Rumanian artillery had been drawn up across the river from the frontier village of Tecse.

In Bucharest, the Rumanian Government charged that Hungary was "entirely responsible" for the clashes.

Endurance Fliers Break World Record

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Two brothers added additional hours today to their world's endurance flight record for light planes.

Hunter and Humphrey Moody, of Decatur, Ill., officially shattered the old record of 218 hours and 43 minutes of sustained flight when they surpassed that mark by one hour at 6:43 p. m. (C. S. T.) last night.

"We'll stay up here as long as the motor functions" they announced by radio.

Senate Votes Aviation Honor to Wright

WASHINGTON (AP)—Orville Wright, pioneer aviator, would receive "honorary aircraft pilot's certificate No. 1" under a bill approved by the Senate and sent to the House.

The legislation directs the Civil Aeronautics Authority to honor Mr. Wright for service "in advancing the science of aeronautics." (Details: Page 1)

Germany Marks World War Anniversary

BERLIN (AP)—Under orders of Reichsführer Hitler the German Army today celebrated for the first time an anniversary of the outbreak of the World War.

Special observances of the 25th anniversary were conducted in all garrisons of Greater Germany, and Herr Hitler's order made the day an Army holiday. The controlled press spoke of the "heroic battle of 1914 to 1918."

British Cherish Charter Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—When a village schoolteacher from Norfolk, Miss Margaret Self, went to Buckingham Palace recently to present a petition to King George VI alleging that she had been denied justice guaranteed her by the Magna Carta, she was exercising the right of every British subject.

While Miss Self asks for the quashing of a conviction for the quashing of a conviction for dangerous driving on the grounds that she was not the driver of the car, petitions presented at the Palace may be about anything.

When anyone wishes to make a petition to the King, he can either send it through the Home Office—which the Home Office insists to be the right way—or can present it personally at the Palace. There the petitioner would be met by a secretary who undertakes to see that the plea "reaches the proper quarter."

The majority of petitions, and they run into thousands, go through the Home Office, but just a few are delivered personally at the Palace.

G. O. P. Senate Post

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator John G. Townsend, Jr. (R.) of Delaware, announced Aug. 1 that he had been reappointed by Republican Leader McNary of Oregon as Chairman of the Republican Senate Campaign Committee.

Rediscovering America

By R. H. Markham
Page 3

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1939

Behind the Headlines	9
Author's Author	9
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	9
The Home Forum	9
The University of Matter	9
With Spanish Translation	9
Boston and New England News	9-10
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	9
Local Arts and Theater News	9
New Hampshire Letter	10
Shipping Column	10
Boat's Page	11-12
Financial Pages	13-14
Daily Features	15
Editorials	15

Excise Tax Limit Threatens Car Owners

The first year that Mayor Tobin's law is effective which requires payment of excise taxes within 60 days, under penalty of automobile registration being canceled—finds 5,874 Boston car owners threatened with loss of their registrations, it was reported today.

City Collector Merritt Thompson today sent the names of 3,524 Boston car owners who failed to pay their excise taxes within 30 days to the State Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Last week he sent 2,350 names, and more are expected to follow.

Under the new law the motorist must pay his excise tax within 30 days. If he fails to do so, the Registrar sends the motorist an advance suspension of his registration, effective with another 30 days if the excise tax is not paid.

British Order Small Vessels As Mine Layers

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Evidence is not wanting of a stiffening British attitude toward Japan in the Far East. Following a statement by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Aug. 1, that the Government sees no reason for any change of view as to the desirability of maintaining stability of the Chinese currency, in the interest of this country and other countries having financial and trade interest in China, came another official statement on increase of the fleet.

Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons today that Britain would add 180 vessels, mostly craft such as trawlers, to the 1938 naval construction program, at a cost of about £11,000,000. The additions, he said, would include 107 trawlers for mine sweeping and anti-submarine work. Twenty of these would be specially built and the remainder would be purchased and converted.

The Government also plans to construct 84 vessels of the whale packet type for patrol and other work, also ten big mine sweepers, six boom defense vessels, and a floating dock to accommodate small craft up to 5,000 tons. The new ships are of a kind outside the prescribed naval program.

Britain also has announced a scheme for wartime rationing of oil and gasoline, as well as food supplies.

Meanwhile, a British notification to Japan that failure to halt anti-British demonstrations in North China was a violation of the understanding on which the British-Japanese conference at Tokyo was held.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Dog-Race Tax Runs Into New Snag in Senate

Conference group named to compose differences of two houses on levy on race betting.

A conference committee of the two Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature was appointed today to determine what portion of the State's 1939-40 record revenue needs should come from the pari-mutuel betting at two dog-race tracks.

The need for negotiation between the two Chambers became certain when the Senate for the second time in two days refused to go along with the House in a proposal to double the present tax on dog racing. The Senate's refusal was by a standing vote of 5-22.

Three members from the House and three from the Senate were named to the Conference Committee. They were:

Representatives Arthur I. Burgess (R) of Quincy, House Chairman; William R. Gilman (R) of Malden; and Joseph H. Downey (D) of Brockton. Senators Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, Senate Chairman; George R. Krapf (R) of Pittsfield; and Eugene H. Giroux (D) of Somerville.

Early Meeting Seen

The Committee was expected to meet promptly, since legislative leaders are striving for adjournment by Saturday, or, more likely, next week.

A further subject for reconciliation by a conference committee loomed today. This was the proposed boost in liquor and wine taxes. The House today refused to concur in Senate reductions in the proposed increases, the action coming on a standing vote of 31-55.

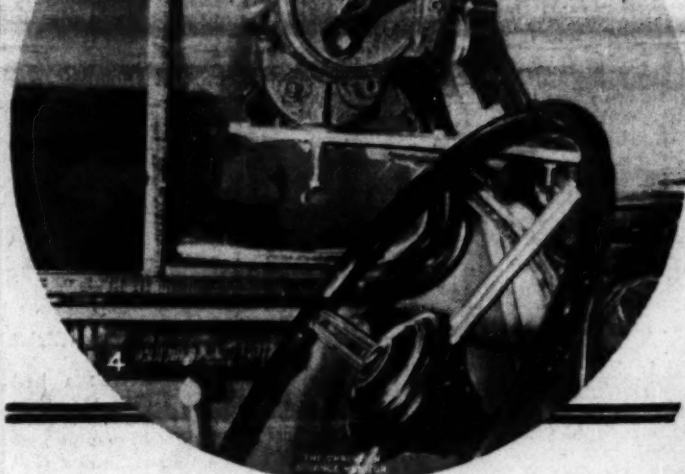
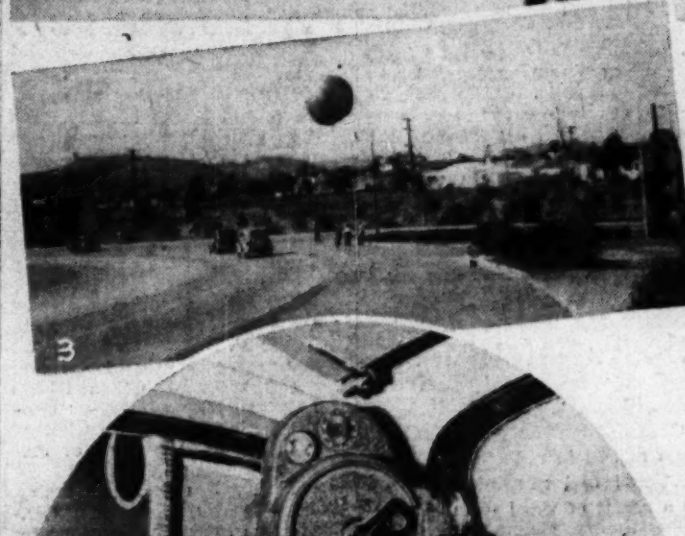
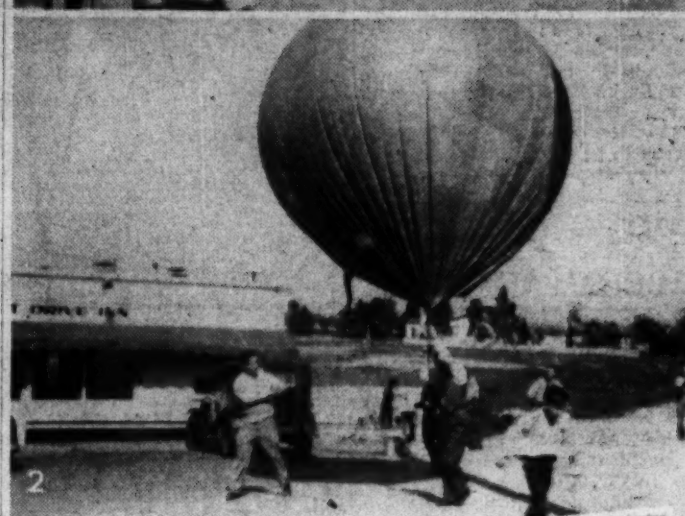
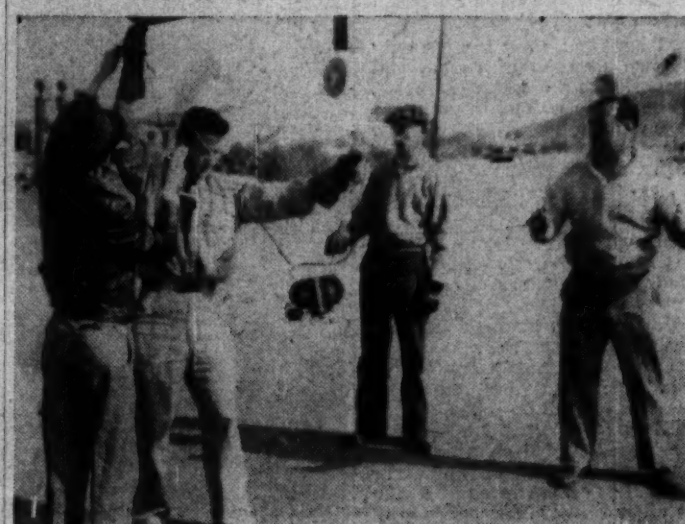
The question of how much revenue should be levied upon the dog-track operators, and how much upon the rest of the populace, was debated for three-quarters of an hour before the Senate voted. In the showdown, the upper Chamber spared the track operators.

Present Dog Racing Tax

Under present law, 85 per cent of the sums wagered at the Revere and Dighton tracks is paid to the winning bettors, 11½ per cent is retained by the track operators, and the remainder, 3½ per cent, is paid to the State as a tax. The small remainder comes to about \$750,000 a year.

Senator Mason Sears (R) of Dedham asked the Senate to concur in the House bill which would raise the State's share in the racing enterprise to 7 per cent, pointing out that this would still leave 8 per cent to satisfy the gambling promoters.

Camera Studies Traffic



Modern Methods Used

(1) California highway engineers attach a camera to the balloon. (2) The captive balloon, equipped with camera, goes aloft. (3) The balloon in position for use in check of traffic conditions. (4) Camera mounted on the windshield of a traffic study car.

Balloons and Movies Aid in Study of Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Photography is the ideal medium for the study of traffic problems, California highway officials have decided after testing two methods of taking motion pictures of driver habits in relation to highway structure.

Most unique method is that of sending a 16mm. motion picture camera aloft attached to a captive balloon and actuated by ground control.

Second method is that of mounting a camera behind the windshield of an automobile that, with the press of a button, reels off the actions of motorists or pedestrians on the highway ahead.

In both instances there immediately becomes available a visual story of traffic hazards, frequent mistakes of drivers, and violations of safety laws.

Too, the engineering department, from these pictures, can study features of highway construction with an eye to making roads safer for the public.

Pictures of highways and traffic simplify the work of traffic studies a thousand-fold, engineers state. A. I. Rivett, Assistant Safety Engineer, pointed out also that "one picture is worth a thousand words," and continued:

"If the picture be unposed, an actual photograph of a supposedly normal and average motorist or pedestrian, depicting his misconduct, is worth 2,000 words in traffic education."

A few years ago Chicago police experimented along similar lines with air-controlled traffic with

Bill is Signed Barring Politics In Federal Jobs

Roosevelt says defeat will retard recovery and those responsible must stand blame.

President, in signing Hatch bill, submits plan for protecting U. S. employees.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—President Roosevelt today charged his campaign against the Republicans and the Democratic Minority which has defeated his program at this session of Congress, as his press conference remarks clearly outlined yesterday following the refusal of the House by a vote of 193 to 166 to take up the \$2,800,000,000 lending bill.

The President's purpose is to reiterate the advantages of the bills he proposed, to attribute various ill effects to their defeat, and to pin responsibility on the coalition which opposed him. Twice within a few weeks, he has claimed that the defeats have damaged business recovery. Further projection of the arguments about these lines is expected, as the President crosses the continent this autumn, and prepares for historic 1940. Next year, presumably after more Congressional defeats, he will probably put the choice of programs to the people.

Thus Mr. Roosevelt is seeking to make the most of the defeats, and his confidence that "the people" are with him tends to make him regard every success by the congressional coalition as another step farther and farther away from real popular sentiment.

Takes It With a Grin

And so yesterday, a scant hour after the House had disdainfully refused even to consider the lending bill, the press found President Roosevelt entirely at ease in his office, chaffing lightly with the front row of other correspondents crowded into the room. His comments on his defeat were good-humored, though sharp in their criticisms. The President took no umbrage when one or two of the press questions hit hard.

He began by saying that the House action unquestionably would retard industrial recovery, would keep relief rolls high, and thereby cost the taxpayers of the nation hundreds of millions of dollars. If the Administration had been able to start its lending program, he said, the effects would have been felt on industry within 60 to 90 days. Orders would have begun to flow in.

People, he continued, would have been put to work, a proportion of them taken from the relief rolls, thus reducing Government expenditures and taxes, giving employment without permanent cost to Government. The net result, he concluded, would be that failure of the bill to pass would cost the taxpayers a good deal of money—many hundreds of millions—and a number of industrial plants would lag rather than have their production stepped up.

The Congressional coalition, he said, had every right to take the stand they did, but taxpayers also have the right to know who is responsible.

This remark was a key to probable Presidential tactics. In his defeat of neutrality, in this defeat, the President insists on pinning responsibility personally on his opponents. That fore-shadows some of the main issues of the next campaign, and an effort to draw "logical" political lines between the coalition group of conservatives and those still loyal to New Deal progressivism.

Discussing the housing bill, the President said his program of slum clearance, having made some headway in the big cities, was about ready to move in smaller

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

More Air Records Fall Before U. S. Army Fliers

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 2 (AP)—Two more international aviation records set by the Army's Air Corps were announced today as an estimated 35,000 spectators thronged Wright Field here to get a first hand glimpse of the nation's mightiest air armada.

Air corps officials who estimated the attendance while hundreds of others flocked to the field, said the new records increased to six the number set this week as the Army celebrated today the 30th anniversary of the purchase of the first military plane from the Wright brothers.

New records announced were: Closed course speed mark of 162.32 miles an hour over a 3,107-mile course between here and Machesney Field, Rockford, Ill., with a payload of 4,400 pounds; and a high altitude mark of 33,000 feet with a payload of 11,000 pounds.

The demonstration, visibility permitting, constituted a part of the celebration of the Army's first purchase of a military airplane 30 years ago from the fathers of mechanical flight, Wilbur and Orville Wright, the Dayton bicycle builders.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—President Roosevelt today charged standards for enforcing the Hatch bill in order to preserve the civil rights of government employees, in a special and virtually unprecedented message to Congress, and on these terms signed the bill only at the very moment that his message was being read to the legislators.

A good deal is involved in the timing, for the President intends his interpretation to become legally linked to the bill, so to speak, and to guide its future construction in the courts and by attorneys-general. He is not seeking to furnish loopholes for political activities which might advance his own personal cause. Indeed, the President accepts without cavil all parts of the bill which prohibit "active part in political management or in political campaigns."

Instead, he is seeking to maintain the citizenship rights of Government workers, which according to some critics were endangered by the bill. The President lays down careful provisos, and in sum says:

"If the bill is administered in accord with its spirit, and if it is in the future administered without abuse, oppression or groundless fear, it will serve the purpose intended by the Congress." He also said: "It is my hope that if properly administered the measure can be made an effective instrument of good government."

Salient interpretations the President placed on the bill, expecting to guide future administrators and courts, were as follows:

Presidential Conclusions

That government employees may attend political meetings; contribute voluntarily to party or individual campaign funds; express their political opinion or preference publicly—by radio, or in writing—without doing so as part of an organized political campaign.

That citizens who have received loans from HOLC, FCA, FSA, RFC or other government lending agencies are not subject to the provisions of the bill.

That farmers receiving farm benefits are not bound by the terms of the bill.

That Government employees who belong to various political clubs, civil service associations, and the like are not subject to penalty because of mere membership in these organizations.

That the bill does not apply to war veterans receiving benefits or pensions.

Acts to Remove Fear

To answer these and many future questions along similar lines, the President has arranged for the new Civil Liberties Unit of the Department of Justice to "take the necessary steps to order the civil rights of every government employee may be duly protected and that the element of fear may be removed."

Mr. Roosevelt also considers at greater length the right of lesser Federal officials to reply to political attacks against their work. He interprets the bill, therefore, to the effect that "all federal employees, from the highest to the lowest, have the right publicly to answer any attack or misrepresentation, provided, of course, they do not make such reply as part of active participation in political campaigns." He adds that all Government employees may also "give to the public factual information relating to the conduct of government affairs."

Finally the President calls attention to two remaining difficulties:

First, that employees permanently residing in communities adjacent to the District of Columbia, who have long been exempt from civil service rules against political activity, should be permitted to retain such exemption. In many little communities fringing the district, a majority of the citizens work for the Government, and if deprived of the right to hold municipal office, these little towns would be in a sorry plight.

Only Federal Jobs Affected

Second, state and local employees are entirely exempt from the bill. They greatly outnumber Federal employees, and they can continue all forms of political activity. The President points out that many who have examined the constitutional question feel that Congress, being charged with the duty of maintaining the integrity of Federal elections, "has the power to extend the objectives of this bill so as to cover state and local government employees who participate actively in Federal elections. This is at least worth the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Practice in Politics Proves Useful to State Governors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Practice in politics is probably more useful than business experience to a Governor, if he measures his success by his ability to put through a program of legislation. But there are notable exceptions. This is the conclusion drawn by one expert in political science who visited many of the recent state legislative sessions.

An argument for political experience is Gov. George A. Wilson of Iowa. A former State Senator, Governor Wilson knew the legislative ropes and managed to persuade both houses to adopt his program for governmental reorganization with a reported saving of \$500,000 a year.

Another successful Governor who served political apprenticeship is Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma. Years of experience as speaker of the house helped him put through his legislative program this year.

Legislative Council

Then there is also Herbert R. O'Connor, Governor of Maryland, schooled in the office of attorney general of his state. One of his recent contributions to good government was to get his legislature to set up a legislative council to carry on research into proposed measures during the interval between sessions.

Also trained in the State Attorney General's office is Homer A. Holt, Governor of West Virginia. He put through practically his whole legislative program.

Experience in both House and Senate helped prepare Prentice Cooper for the Governorship of Tennessee. He proved that he understood the ways of legislation when he got the recent session to enact his proposals for State civil service.

If serving as County Attorney can be called political experience, then Harold E. Stassen, Minnesota's young governor, was politically trained. In any case, he has shown great skill in his office and has accomplished much, according to observers here.

But experience in government isn't always enough. Culbert L. Olson, Governor of California, can testify. Governor Olson, a former State Senator, met with so much resistance from California lawmakers in his efforts to get some liberal laws enacted that he is campaigning for a unicameral legislature as a means of preventing future impasses.

5 SAILINGS WEEKLY FROM BOSTON TO YARMOUTH, N.S.

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Rediscovering America
Second of 21 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Star Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK CITY—Here I am in America again. I landed this morning as a score of million Europeans have landed before me, hopeful, thrilled, bewildered.

The day is very hot. The taxi driver demanded a double price for carting us and our baggage across town. The hotel which had sent an advertisement clear to Budapest, asked almost twice as much for rooms as the prices in the folder. So we must wander about under a blistering sun to hunt a more suitable place. We pass beautiful and wretched streets. Traffic races in every direction. Gusts of wind sweep clouds of waste paper from the gutters and swirl them about our feet. Crowds stand in front of employment offices, scanning the bulletins for jobs. Shrieking hawkers sell anti-Socialist and anti-Nazi papers. New York doesn't know we've come, and wouldn't care, even if it did know. It doesn't stand about saying welcome to little folks like us. So we're a bit confused.

We understand its language, and know its ways, for we once lived here, but still we're bewildered. We wonder if these floods of people and of wheels won't submerge us. We wonder how one can ever feel that he "belongs" in such a monstrous, booming, seething place. Could one ever spread loving arms out over such a city and cry, "This is my New York?"

But the people seem to feel at home. They look happy enough. They don't appear to be victims driven by the surging human streams. They even greet one another with affection. They sometimes hold hands as they walk. They carry a second in saying good-by. A mounted policeman gets off his horse and conducts a negro boy toward some desired destination. His beautiful steed, left alone, stretches its neck out over the sidewalk, pricks up its ears, and places its velvety nose on the arm of the passer-by, asking for sweets or just saying Good morning.

Poise and Mastery

In all this speed there is poise and mastery. Those endless torrents of automobilists who have come to see the Fair are not overawed. Kansas and Oklahoma drive as confidently as in Wichita or Tulsa. We loiter a moment in the shade of a skyscraper to read the license plates. Florida follows Oregon; California almost rubs fenders with Minnesota. Texas grinds its brakes so as not to run into Montana. How long those people traveled to get here! Longer than I did!

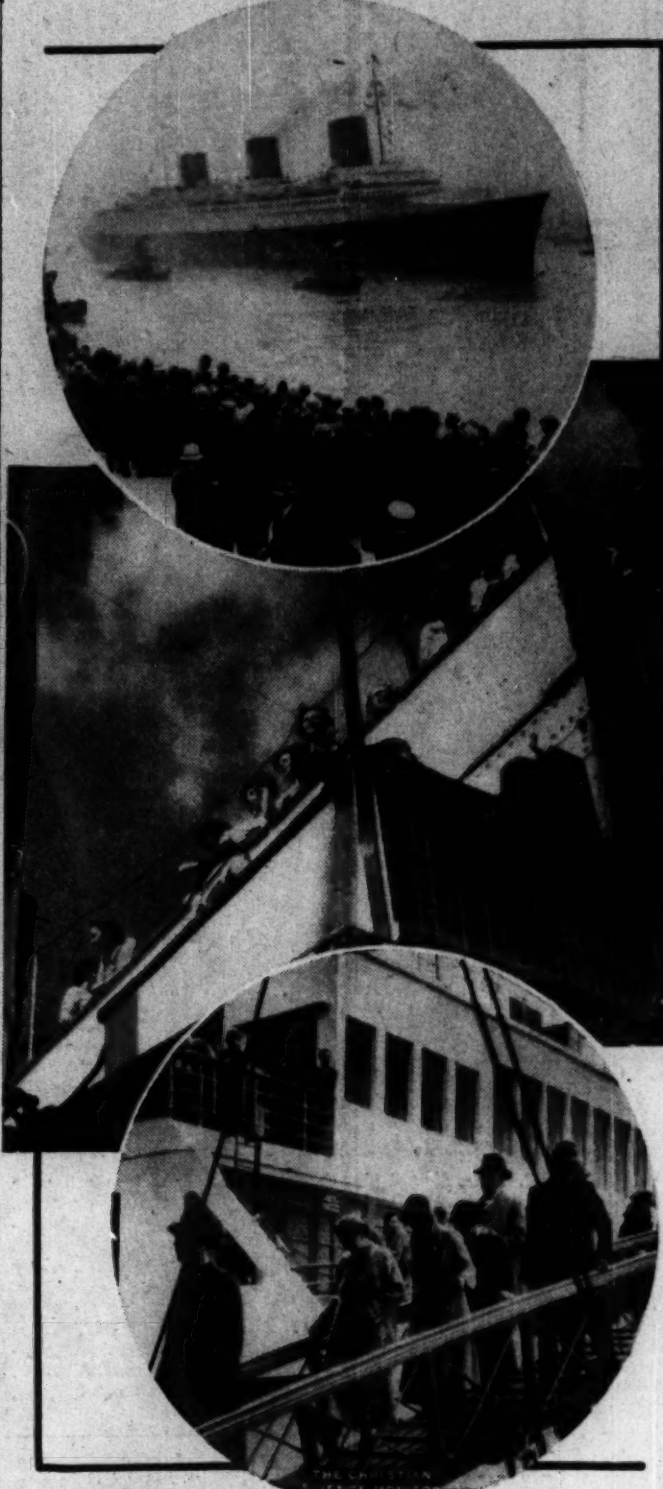
What a revelation! I should like to wave at a Los Angeles or Seattle car and say "Hello." I sailed west from Europe; they drove eastward from a part of my own America, but they traveled longer than I did to get here. I came from the shores of France to New York in a little over four days. With a regular flying boat I could come in one. I see that Broadway and 42d Street is a cross road, not only of New York City, but of the world. My America is an inseparable part of the world.

There can be no isolation, no withdrawing. I started from Paris, at the same time my brother started from San Francisco, and I had to wait here for him. Europe is a part of America; America is a part of Europe. New York is surely one of the most aggressively, flamboyantly American of the world's cities, but it is astoundingly European. Many of its languages, its habits, its outlooks, and the faces of its inhabitants are utterly European. There are spots here in which I could sojourn for days without imagining I had left the continent. America and Europe are parts of a single family.

I saw that especially clearly when our great boat, the Queen Mary, landed this morning. As tiny tugs pushed us to our dock, hundreds of relatives stood thick on land to greet us. We were Roman Catholics, Protestants, Greek Orthodox, and Jews. We were Irish and English, Slav and Latin, German and Hungarian. But there on the wharf, waving handkerchiefs and shouting ardent welcomes were relatives for almost everyone. America and Europe embraced each other.

How could it be otherwise! Where did these Americans here come from? Who have been pouring into the port of New York during the last century, or three centuries? Every single year for several decades after 1840 a seventh or more of all the people in America were foreign born. One out of every seven Americans was a brand new arrival. During one period more than a million people came yearly—once over a million and a quarter. Never in all history was there such a vast, voluntary migration of men and women. Europe opened its gates and its people flowed over to us. There were a number of large cities in America where, before the war, more than half the male inhabitants were "foreigners."

Try to imagine the hopes and dreams that brought those millions here. Norway and Sweden are exceptionally well governed countries. Honesty prevails there, integrity dominates and loyalty is a fundamental spiritual trait. Men and women go to church, send their children to school, work hard, avoid extravagances, meet their obligations. But now covers a great part of their land during much of the year; so opportunities are limited and incomes often



Wide World; Galloway

Arriving in New York

The great liner swings slowly into the Port of New York, magic metropolis of the New World. Coming up the North River, he made cold indeed who did not line the rail to drink in the panorama of towering monuments to commerce, man's abode during the working day. Down the gangplank means closing the last link of the voyage from Europe; then finding ashore a bewildering assembly of races that make this flamboyant aggressive city astoundingly European.

meager. Horizons are restricted, ways of life are narrow, and chances for the great adventure few. Therefore, in town and village, on lonely farms, and in little work shops, men began to talk of a land of promise. They studied maps, read letters from scouts who had been sent before and talked over plans with wives and brothers. Then they made the great decision, took their families to the nearest ports, and as their Norse fathers a millennium earlier, boldly sailed away to what they hoped would be a richer, better, freer life.

To the south of Scandinavia, Europeans were often in turmoil. The Germans were divided into a score of states. There were religious restrictions, rigid social limitations, economic uncertainty, frequent wars. Life was filled with repression and haunted with uncertainty. These Germans were among the most competent, law-abiding, and productive people on all the continent and they longed to find a better world where they could build a new society and live in freedom. So they moved to harbors in the North, harbors in the South, harbors in the West, packed themselves into tiny, crowded ships and sailed off forever to a land of hope.

From Everywhere

Likewise, millions of Rumanians, Hungarians, Czechs, Slovaks, and Croats fled from the chaotic, crushing, and repressive Hapsburg Empire to begin life anew. Thousands came from the barren hills of Greece; millions from poor, confused, over-crowded Italy; whole droves of Jews from stifling ghettos; Irish from famine and from wrong; Dutchmen from religious repression; Poles from foreign bondage. Some settlers came for gold, others for better wages, still others for adventure, but even they came for freedom, for a chance, for equality. That is the main thing—they came here for a dream. When they tore up their roots, broke loose from all moorings and with little children in their arms, plunged into the unknown, it was for a dream. A dream as old as history. A dream of justice and of right, eloquently expressed in the Old Testament. A dream of love and brotherhood, beautifully expressed in the New.

And a dream of all men. America is humanity's fatherland. It is a gift of Providence to all mankind. It is a rich land where men might make the good society, a land which might be lifted up as

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Behind the Headlines

Six South American Nations seek to strengthen a treaty that has operated successfully for 50 years—Here is a business that sticks to business and avoids disputes with Government.

Meeting at Montevideo, Uruguay without benefit of much publicity in the world press is a conference of six South American Nations—Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile. The conference is largely concerned with legal technicalities which do not command wide public interest, but it is an interesting conference just the same, for several reasons.

First it is interesting to hear the several Nations have agreed to meet in conference. That is not so common as it used to be. Others beside the six might find it worth while to sit around a table.

Second, it is interesting to find a conference that is discussing points of international law. Some people don't admit there is such a thing any longer. But the Montevideo conferees are trying to codify the laws that concern their respective nations. They believe that international law is still worth codifying.

Third, these gentlemen are talking about a treaty concluded in 1889. That is a long time ago. Treaties are generally supposed to get out of date in less than 50 years. The United States has just given notice that it wants to scrap one concluded with Japan only 28 years ago. But the Treaty of Montevideo of 1889, which the six South American countries are reviewing, has been called the cornerstone of relations between the South American Nations. They don't want to scrap it. They want to improve it.

It all goes to show that there is still a place in the world for friendly discussions between Na-

tions, that international law, however discredited in some quarters, has not ceased to exist, and that a good treaty once concluded can serve a useful purpose for a long time.

Business and Government

"Doesn't increased governmental regulation and control make lots of trouble for you?" I asked an American industrialist.

"It has caused us some inconvenience," he replied, "but we have refused to let it distract us from our main objective, which is to run our company on sound business principles. We meet the Government requirements, but spend a minimum of time in disputing the regulations, and we are specially careful to keep out of politics."

The reply was significant. Here was a modern Nehemiah—though he would have been very much surprised if I had called him that—who was building a wall, and would not be called away from his work.

"Some of my friends," continued the manufacturer, "are so annoyed by governmental supervision and regulation that they spend most of their time fighting the Government. While they are doing this, their business goes to pieces. We find we get along much better if we stick to business."

He explained that his company, long before the New Deal was heard of, had voluntarily introduced many improvements in working conditions. New labor legislation therefore brought few changes in the company's method of operation. Increased

efficiency has been necessary to make a profit, but that, he seemed to think, was a good thing anyway.

"I don't minimize the extent of Government intervention in finance and industry," he remarked, "but I think there is such a thing as magnifying it unduly. Running your business well is still more important than fighting the Government."

Government as Law

Thinking this over, I felt the reason for this industrialist's attitude lay in his conception of government. He wasn't thinking of the Government as a group of men belonging to some political party, towards whom he felt antagonism and suspicion.

He seemed to think of government as something bigger than that, something beyond the whims or ambitions of persons in office. He was thinking of government as law. It didn't always appear convenient or agreeable to obey this law. But he did it. In the long run, he had learned it was the best thing to do.

He had seen his friends, who had different ideas of government from himself, involved in constant controversies with those who, to them, represented government. Whether they won their case or not, their businesses suffered from having their attention diverted.

The industrialist was no mollycoddle. He wasn't afraid of the Government. It wasn't a fearful thing to him, at all. He just looked it in the eye, and went his way.

Rex Miller

Bootleggers Still Carry On In N. C. 'Controlled' Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Western North Carolina continues to be an apparently impenetrable stronghold of prohibition.

By a majority of nearly 6,000, the citizens of Buncombe county, in which the well-known mountain resort city of Asheville is located, rejected the establishment of a system of ABC stores such as are operated in one-fourth of the State's counties, all located in the coastal section of the State. Not a county west of Durham, which is more than 200 miles east of Buncombe, where the latest effort to get liquor into the mountain regions failed, Tuesday, July 25, has yielded to the pleas of so-called "controlists," whose chief contention is that by going into the liquor business themselves, the counties put the bootleggers out of business.

The fact remains, however, that bootleggers are still doing business in the counties where liquor stores have been established, and one of the chief functions of each local ABC board is the setting up of a "law-enforcement" unit, manned by special officers, whose duty it is to combat illegal sales.

The Buncombe county campaign was a very active one. However, ABC advocates were faced with

stiff opposition throughout. The presence in this county of the summer assembly grounds of Southern Baptists, Southern Presbyterians and the Y. M. C. A., together with the fact that, just a few days ago an election that had been ordered in a neighboring mountain county was called off because it was realized it would be futile to hold it, did the wet cause here no good.

There were between 20,000 and 25,000 votes cast. While the city of Asheville, with a population of well in excess of 50,000, gave "stores" a slight majority—about 1,650—the vote from the rural districts was overwhelmingly dry.

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New Startling Disclosures Expected From Louisiana

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Louisiana debacle is still hot news, even in far away Washington. With the clamping down of a press censorship under which names and pictures may not be published of witnesses appearing before a Federal Grand Jury in New Orleans investigating the welter of graft and corruption, the impression grows that the biggest revelations are still to come, and may not be long removed.

The press censorship, while striking in form, is by no means unprecedented in other parts of the country. Federal District Judge Wayne G. Borah has simply ordered that reporters and editors will be found in contempt of court if they print news of witnesses who go before the secret sessions of the Grand Jury. Other judges have often done this, here and elsewhere, on the theory that publication would tip off the Government's case to further witnesses or malefactors.

The federal prosecution is in the hands of young O. John Rogge, Special Assistant to the Attorney General. He is moving his family to New Orleans, and plans to dig in for a long siege which may make his personal reputation on a national scale and restore some of the Federal Government's gang-busting prestige.

"Achilles Heel" But the Federal prosecution has an Achilles-heel. It centers in Rene Vioesca, who as U. S. District-Attorney has a share in the prosecution. Mr. Vioesca was an opponent of Huey Long, but after his assassination made peace with the group which succeeded in control of Louisiana affairs, and secured the resignation of the U. S. Attorney. His staff of assistants was drawn from the State machine. One of them is Herbert Christenberry, brother of Earl Christenberry, who was Huey Long's highly influential secretary, and is now occupying the same post with Gov. Earl K. Long.

Nothing to Do The picture, therefore, is one in which the Federal prosecution—upon which the outraged citizens of Louisiana were depending for a clean-up—is itself somewhat compromised. Interviewed in Washington recently, Mr. Rogge expressed full confidence in Mr. Vioesca, but asked privately to advise: "If you were in my position, what would you do?" he has no grounds to demand the resignation of the U. S. Attorney, must perforce co-operate with him, and depend on his choice of assistants like Herbert Christenberry.

Outstanding Flaw However, Mr. Rogge did point out when in Washington that the Louisiana investigation is being handled in such a way that no

single individual has access to control it or suppress facts. Despite this, the outstanding flaw in the Federal attempt to get to the bottom of things is the presence in their camp of higher-up representatives of the "boys"—the group that succeeded Huey Long.

While indictments concerning graft, big and little, in the affairs of Louisiana State University continue to be returned, the oil scandal has not yet broken wide open. Presumably the Federal Grand Jury is now going into this crucial matter. Several State conservation officials have resigned under fire. The oil scandal is expected to have many ramifications. The central feature concerns the validation of what was really "hot oil," and should not have been permitted under the Connally Act. To allow this "hot oil" to get into the market was of course lucrative to producers involved, who would be willing to pay for favors received. When the investigation gets into their income tax returns, and traces the connection with oil, the real revelations are expected.

"Hot Oil" Charges The "hot oil" case revolves around alleged illegal production in the rich New Iberia field, and shipments thereafter in interstate commerce. The charge is that illegal shipments were validated by the State officials in 1937 from this field. Involved is one big company, several smaller ones, and a picturesque figure, William G. Helis, an oil operator who is described as the richest Greek in the United States. He is said to have returned to his native country last May.

Robert S. Maestri, now Mayor of New Orleans and real boss of State politics, was Commissioner of Conservation until 1936, hence mixed up in the oil business. Thus, a mere dip into the oil situation shows that the Federal investigation has entered a fruitful field, and that a State version of Teapot Dome may well be in prospect in the near future.

Farm Tenants Get \$40,000,000 Loan To Purchase Holdings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Farm Security Administration announced today an allocation among states of the \$40,000,000 Congress appropriated for loans to tenants for purchase of farms during the current fiscal year. It said the appropriation was expected to finance the purchase of about 7,000 farms at low interest rates and repayments in 10 years. The FSA held \$2,000,000 for administrative expenses. The loans will be made through farmer committees.

This is the third year the tenant-purchase program has been in operation. During the first two years, 61,741 farm loans, aggregating \$33,331,634 were made.

Transcripts at Less Cost

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Labor Board took steps today to reduce the cost to the public of stenographic transcripts of its hearings. Some businessmen have complained that they had to obtain transcripts, at heavy expense, from reporters approved by the Board.

1939-40 School Aid Allocated by NYA

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administrator Aubrey Williams has announced approval of \$27,465,319 in National Youth Administration allocations for the next school year. The money, divided into \$13,494,164 for the school aid program and \$13,971,155 for college and graduate aid, would provide part-time jobs for more than 450,000 needy students, Mr. Williams said. Participating schools include 1,630 colleges and universities, and 25,500 secondary educational institutions.

Mrs. Roosevelt's School, The Todhunter, Merges

NEW YORK (AP)—The Todhunter School for Girls, served by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as Associate Principal, and a former teacher, is merging with the Dalton Schools here, a co-educational institution. The Todhunter School, founded in 1900, has 100 pupils, ranging from 6 to 18 years in age. Mrs. Roosevelt became Associate Principal in 1927. The Dalton Schools, which have 450 students, was a pioneer in the introduction of "progressive" educational methods in this country.

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Children's Shop, Third Floor

Geoghan Aides To Get Pay Rise? La Guardia: 'No!'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Dropped as the Democratic candidate to succeed himself this fall following re-election from disclosures of official corruption in Kings County, District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan today had another rebuff as he pressed for salary increases for 10 of his aides, including two now involved in bribery charges. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia turned down the request as "a case of pure, unmitigated gall," instructing Lester B. Stone, Acting Budget Director, not to issue the certificates necessary to effect the rises.

The Kings County prosecutor, whose nine-year incumbency has several times been under inquiry fire and who was superseded this year by Special Assistant Attorney General John Harlan Amen after the Fusion majority's investigation had brought charges warranting State intervention, and made the salary request last May before his aides had become publicly involved in the alleged bribery scandal. The Budget Director took no action then, however, and the renewed demand comes as Assistant District Attorney Alexander R. Baldwin, whose \$4,750 salary would be raised to \$5,000, is on trial charged with accepting a bribe in a fur-swindling racket, and as Assistant District Attorney Francis A. Madden, who would be raised from \$6,750 to \$7,000, awaits trial under indictment charging bribe-taking in another racket.

The revised pay roll was the result of promotions made by the District Attorney to fill two vacancies on his list of assistants, and in asking for immediate attention to the new schedule, he reminded Acting Budget Director Stone that the courts had ruled such rises were mandatory when the City recently sought to block County Court pay roll increases. "I cannot believe that you would expect me to institute another mandamus proceeding," Mr. Geoghan wrote, "and I therefore ask that you take the necessary steps in order that the compensation of these assistants may be audited and paid."

Mayor La Guardia's peremptory negative follows action by the Kings County Democratic leadership in designating County Judge William O'Dwyer as a "clean government" candidate to succeed Mr. Geoghan. Republican and Fusion forces have not yet made their designation, although William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation and formerly Chief Assistant of New York County District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, heads the list of prospects to make an election drive against a situation which has been denounced even by leading New York Democrats.

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Peace Marker Unveiled



Paul V. McNutt Assists Legionnaire Monument in Cleveland Cultural Gardens Dedicated on Peace Day Observed at World's Poultry Congress.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2 (AP)—Youth which looks to a future in poultry breeding turned critical eyes upon hundreds of chickens entered in the Seventh World's Poultry Congress, then in turn underwent some judging of their proficiency in recognizing good birds. Youth at the Congress organized a National Collegiate Poultry Club with an initial membership of 40 from 18 states. Alexander G. Warren of Texas A. & M. College was elected President; Denver D. Bragg of West Virginia University, Vice-President; William Rhodes of Oklahoma A. & M. College, Secretary-Treasurer; and Dr. E. M. Funk of the University of Missouri, Adviser. Attendance for the first five days of the 11-day Congress was 390,000, officials said.

Harmony Among Colombians Urged by President Santos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOGOTA, Colombia.—Concord referred to the danger of an extension of money-lending practices in Colombia which approached the border-line of usury. He mentioned that "firm intervention of the authorities" might be necessary.

Turning to Spanish immigration, Dr. Santos admitted that, following the civil war, a number of refugees had arrived in Colombia. The number was reduced, however, and the great majority are "professors and intellectuals with unimpeachable records and recognized abilities," the President said. Many of these are now lending valuable services in the universities or in the public administration, and, according to the President, represent a valued contribution of culture and technique to Colombian life. Apart from this, the possibility is being studied of receiving Basque farming settlers. The "strong and noble virtues" of Basque folks would also bring advantages to Colombia, he declared.

Church Relations

Increased friendly relations with the Roman Catholic Church were cited as a substantial contribution to domestic political harmony. The President recognized that practically all the Episcopalate and clergy behaved with complete correctness in the last elections. He also was satisfied that the oft-expressed desire in pontifical encyclicals that priests should hold themselves aloof from electoral agitation was being realized in Colombia.

In detailing Concordat negotiations with the Holy See, Dr. Santos said it was a question of passing from a regime of exception to one of equity. Relations were being developed with increasing cordiality on a basis of mutual respect and reciprocal deference, as demanded by the Constitution and national feeling. He mentioned three points, involving equality of belief and of civic and religious obligations, which the Government wished to settle. He did not anticipate any church opposition to the realization of these aspirations.

Roosevelt Does Not Choose to Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In a speech and impressive tones, a reporter said to President Roosevelt: "Mr. President, would you like to say a few words about the historical significance of tomorrow?"

This deft putting of the perennial third-term question delighted the President and his press conference. Of course, he was not caught. He replied indignantly to ask if the reporter expected him to take his vacation in the Black Hills. No, said the President, with an interesting double entendre, his vacation would be spent at sea.

Moreover, said the President, the only reporters around would be on an accompanying destroyer, and their dispatches would be filed through the President, and he would censor them—the only instance, said he, of press censorship in his Administration. Sometimes, when the seas were too much for the reporters, the President said he would even write their stories for them. But he did not choose to say that he did not choose to run.

Business Goes On In Strike Regions By Armed Peace

By the Associated Press

Strike sieges in four states continued under arms-enforced quiet today in the wake of rioting and emergency police measures to combat violence.

In Cleveland, Ohio, scene of a strike by the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Auto Workers union at the Fisher body plant, union spokesmen protested the establishment of a 500-yard "strike zone" around the plant. Strikers picketed in front of workers' homes, but there was no recurrence of the strife that sent 46 persons to the hospital Monday.

At Green Mountain Dam, Colorado, deputized workers who crashed picket lines with the aid of embattled citizens at the \$4,000,000 dam, went about their jobs with guns handy today.

Sheriff John H. Lee of Summit County deputized 100 workers and 100 ranchers and businessmen who stormed the main gate at the project yesterday "armed with every kind of gun we could get hold of."

Five American Federation of Labor unions called the strike July 12 to gain recognition as collective bargaining agents. There have been no direct negotiations for a settlement.

In Detroit, renewed violence in the prolonged General Motors strike forced police on extra duty—working 10-hour shifts. Bricks flew and gas guns roared late yesterday when a 50-man police escort took 35 non-strikers from the Fisher body plant.

"The bricks rained like confetti," said Police Inspector Arthur Ryckham. Automobile windows were smashed, one picket was clubbed with a piece of iron pipe, and several strikers and police were injured in the brief but furious melee.

The Detroit strike, called by the United Auto Workers Union, entered its twenty-ninth day with peace conferences continuing under a Federal mediator.

In South Barre, Massachusetts, steel-helmeted troops still patrolled the streets of the town where A. F. of L. unions struck at the Barre Wool Comb Co., a week ago.

After conferring with Barre officials, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said there had been "very real danger of bloodshed" until state troopers were sent to the scene.

\$30 Thursday Movement Lines Up for Big Campaign

This is the second of two stories on the California campaign coming to a vote Nov. 7 on the "\$30 every Thursday" pension plan.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Employing the remnants of two circuit troupes to step up its publicity, the "\$30 every Thursday" pension movement is building up a campaign for the November election that promises to make California one of the main rings of this year's politics.

The opposition also is swinging into high gear against the "ham-and-eggs" proposition, which purposes pensions for all needy and jobless residents above 50 years, to be financed through warrants, the warrants to be liquidated through transactions taxes.

Cost of the special election of Nov. 7 for California's 3,600,000 registered voters is estimated by Frank Jordan, Secretary of State, at \$1,000,000.

Aside from variations in the pension proposal as it stood on the ballot last fall, when it was voted down, the chief new factor today is the position of Gov. Culbert Olson.

Previously looked on as favoring the idea, the Governor declared in setting the election date that he believed it would be his objective, would disappoint the hopes of its supporters and retard, instead of aid, our progress. He also expressed doubt of its constitutionality, and urged the voters to investigate it thoroughly before voting.

Governor Olson, however, reaffirmed his sympathy for the objectives of the proposal, "social security and relief from economic submergence, poverty and distress."

Despite his demurrers, the Governor said that he had been impelled to set a special date for the election because hundreds of thousands of people believed that a majority was now ready to accept the measure and that it would be their economic salvation, and because they also felt the issue would be inadequately treated if put up as one of several propositions on the regular ballot in 1940. He pointed out that 737,000 persons had requested the election and that 366,180 names were on petitions for the vote.

Opponents of the measure criticized Governor Olson for incurring a great "waste" of money in calling a special election on an issue which they consider was settled last year.

Their weekly tabloid, launched just after the defeat, has grown to a circulation of more than 100,000 throughout the State. Regular radio broadcasts paid for on some 14 stations are in full voice. Supporters of the plan feel particularly indebted to the radio. Their mass appeal in qualifying the 1938 initiative of more than 700,000 names was done largely by radio before any newspaper of general circulation explained the plan.

According to one of the plan's executives, Richard Joslin, the organization has a captain active in every one of the State's precincts. In again supporting the measure, both CIO and AFL members have the added incentive of returning the favor done by the "\$30 every Thursday" forces in helping to defeat the anti-picketing proposition, which was on the same ballot with the original pension proposal last November.

Continued growth of the movement, as evidenced by some 40 meetings daily throughout the state, is credited to the attempt to win the appeal of a measure which would seem intended only for that class of citizens above 50 years of age.

Dayton to Vote on School Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio.—For the seventh time in eight years Dayton voters will decide at the primary election on Aug. 8 whether they want a two-mill, one-year tax levy for school financing. The other six times, at the regular elections in 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936, and the primary in 1938, they turned the idea down. The situation now, said to hold a threat of a seven-month instead of the regular 10-month school term unless more money is made available, is believed by many to be serious enough to persuade voters to change their stand and to provide the needed funds in this way.

Most other Ohio cities have such a two-mill levy for school funds, and proponents of the plan here hold that if this source of funds had been available here, Dayton would have avoided the troubles that have marked the operation of the schools for several years.

Last October the schools were closed for three weeks because, the Board of Education explained, there was no money to run them. The lack of funds was due, it said, partly to the exhaustion of local revenues available for this purpose, and the failure of the State School Foundation to provide its share. The schools reopened when money from local sources began trickling in again.

On the basis of their own audit, leaders of this group say that passage of the levy would add an average of but \$7.46 per person among the 62,335 property owners. Breaking this down the youths say the cost would be about one cent a day for a family with two children in school.

According to the Board of Education the two-mill levy, anticipated on an 85 per cent real estate tax collection, would bring in about \$400,000, which, with the money expected from the State School Foundation, would make possible the normal 10-month schedule.

Uniformity Asked In Small Bar Fees

WASHINGTON (AP)—Edwin M. Otterbourg, a committee chairman of the American Bar Association, advocated Aug. 1 that more local bar associations agree to "a scale of reasonable fees" charged for simple legal services required by the average citizen.

Mr. Otterbourg said in an address prepared for the Commercial Law League of America that a widespread use of such scales and a better public understanding of lawyers' services would effectively answer complaints of overcharges.

Insurance Heads Deny Subsidizing Pendergast

NEW YORK (AP)—Four Eastern insurance executives testified July 31 that if their companies contributed unwittingly toward a "corruption fund" for Tom Pendergast, Kansas City political boss, they knew nothing about it.

All told of being assessed thousands of dollars for "legal expenses" in connection with the compromise settlement of the Missouri fire insurance rate case, but they said they were confident that the money was being used honestly by the late Charles R. Street, Chicago attorney. Mr. Street represented 137 stock fire insurance companies in the settlement. Tom Pendergast was accused by the Government of accepting \$315,000 from Mr. Street to induce the Missouri State Superintendent of Insurance, R. Emmet O'Malley, to approve the compromise plan. Mr. O'Malley was charged with receiving \$62,500 from the same source. Both pleaded guilty to evading income taxes on those amounts.

He replied specifically to an assertion last month by Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson that "the cost of legal services is prohibitive to those of moderate incomes." Mr. Otterbourg is chairman of the A. B. A.'s committee on unauthorized practice of law and is chairman of the New York County Lawyers' Association's similar committee.

Citing similar figures which showed that 42.8 per cent of the nation's lawyers had incomes under \$2,000 and 81 per cent under \$5,000, he asked: "Can anyone believe that with such an economic condition prevailing, lawyers as a class are so foolish or so unbusinesslike as to overcharge the public and thus prevent themselves from obtaining employment?"

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Jewish Refugees
The President prefaced his remarks on the domestic problem raised by foreign refugees with an expression of deep sympathy for the persecuted Jews. "We appreciate this human tragedy in all its magnitude," he said. Colombia, he declared, is not indifferent, and has received refugees proportionate to its capacity; it could not open its doors to a greater number. The Jewish race possesses excellent intellectual abilities, but, in settling in the New World, he suggested, it was necessary for Jews to abandon some of their traditional trading inclinations. The President said:

Roosevelt Does Not Choose to Say
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
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DEWEES
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News for Mothers in our August Coat Sale
Our Children's Shop will send a representative to your home with styles and sizes for your children. Mothers might well investigate the all-wool, water-repellent zipped snow-suit for \$5, reg. \$5.95.
Children's Shop, Third Floor

Church Relations
Increased friendly relations with the Roman Catholic Church were cited as a substantial contribution to domestic political harmony. The President recognized that practically all the Episcopalate and clergy behaved with complete correctness in the last elections. He also was satisfied that the oft-expressed desire in pontifical encyclicals that priests should hold themselves aloof from electoral agitation was being realized in Colombia

President Takes His Defeat With a Grin and Plans Reply

(Continued from Page 1)

cities and towns, in nearly every State in the Union, where slum conditions were often bad. Failure of the current housing bill, he implied, would be particularly aimed at the smaller communities. This statement, again, foreshadows a particular appeal to the medium sized communities of the whole Nation on the argument that Congress has left them out in the cold. The remark, in effect, is a warning to opposition Congressmen that the President is appealing to local interest.

Just a Little Pin Money
Reminded by a questioner that the RFC had lending authority up to \$1,300,000,000 which could be substituted for the lending program with only a few changes, the President replied that his defeated bill had been precisely to take care of the "litty-bitty" changes.

It didn't sound like a "litty-bitty" thing when you put it out," replied the newsmen. The President retorted that small changes sometimes accomplish large results. Another reporter asked what the President had to comment on charges that the lending bill was just a way around the \$45,000,000,000 statutory debt limit. Mr. Roosevelt cited in reply a bank with \$1,000,000 in deposits, a direct debt of the bank to the people with money in deposits. Would it be fair, he asked, to make speeches or write editorials saying this bank had a tremendous debt of \$1,000,000 without pointing out that it also has assets of more than that figure? Is it fair, he continued, to say that when the Government borrows and lends that the Government has that much debt? It is fair to add that the Government has certain assets, and that it puts money out on good assets, on a straight credit basis?

The Record and Mr. Jones
Mr. Roosevelt urged his hearers to read the Congressional Record of 1934, when Republicans and some Democrats said the RFC would never get back the money it had lent. The then Director of the Budget, Lewis O. Douglas, used to come in with a long face day after day, said the President, saying, "You'll be lucky to get half of Jesse Jones' loans back." So persistent was this pessimism, said the President, that well—the Director of the Budget got out. And, said the President, the record is that they're all wrong. Jesse is getting it back, just as he would have got back loans under the defeated bill.

In this connection, nobody was sufficiently prepared to remind the President that on July 22, Mr. Jones had advised the Senate

Banking Committee that the RFC is "going to have plenty of losses" on the loans it has already made to business. "We make plenty of mistakes and plenty of bad loans," said Mr. Jones. "We will have a very substantial percentage of losses on our business loans."

When Senator Alva Adams (D) of Colorado asked how high the percentage of loss would run, Mr. Jones said: "I am ashamed to tell you what I think it will be. It will be plenty."

He testified that the RFC was foreclosing on \$12,000,000 of industrial loans, and that it would take a "very heavy loss" on the transaction.

Hatch Bill Signed

(Continued from Page 1)

study of the Congress at its next session and therefore before the next Federal election."

The President began his message by indicating forcefully his sympathy with the bill's objectives, quoting from his message of Jan. 3, 1939, when he said:

"It is my belief that improper political practices can be eliminated only by the imposition of rigid statutory regulations and penalties by the Congress, and that this should be done." He points out, also, that the Hatch bill "is in harmony with the policy that I have consistently advocated during all my public life, namely, the wider expression of civil service as opposed to its curtailment."

The President pinked the Congress, too, when he said: "It is worth noting that nearly all exemptions from the Civil Service, which have been made during the past six years and a half, have originated in the Congress itself and not in the Executive."

Has a Turn of Heart
Despite this warm devotion to the Hatch bill, the Administration's leadership in the House two weeks ago did everything possible to block it. And only last Friday the President outlined many doubts and objections to the bill.

Mr. Roosevelt, with opinion from the Attorney General, bases the bill's constitutionality on this interpretation: "The Federal Government has the power to prescribe as qualifications for its employees that they refrain from taking part in other endeavors which, in the light of common experience, may well consume time and attention required by their duties as public officials. He (the Attorney General) points out, however, that such qualifications cannot properly preclude Government employees from the exercise of the right of free speech or from their right to exercise the franchise."

Having resolved the question of constitutionality in favor of the bill, the President then in his message seeks to ensure "the exercise and preservation of these rights." That is the outward purpose of the message. And it may well be taken to be the real purpose as well, for nowhere does the President scold the Congress for passing an ambiguous bill, nowhere does he charge that it had a political motive opposed to him. With dignity, he said:

"It has been currently suggested that partisan political reasons have entered largely into the passage of the bill; but with this I am not concerned, because it is my hope that if properly administered the measure can be made an effective instrument of good government."

Lighthouse Bill Approved

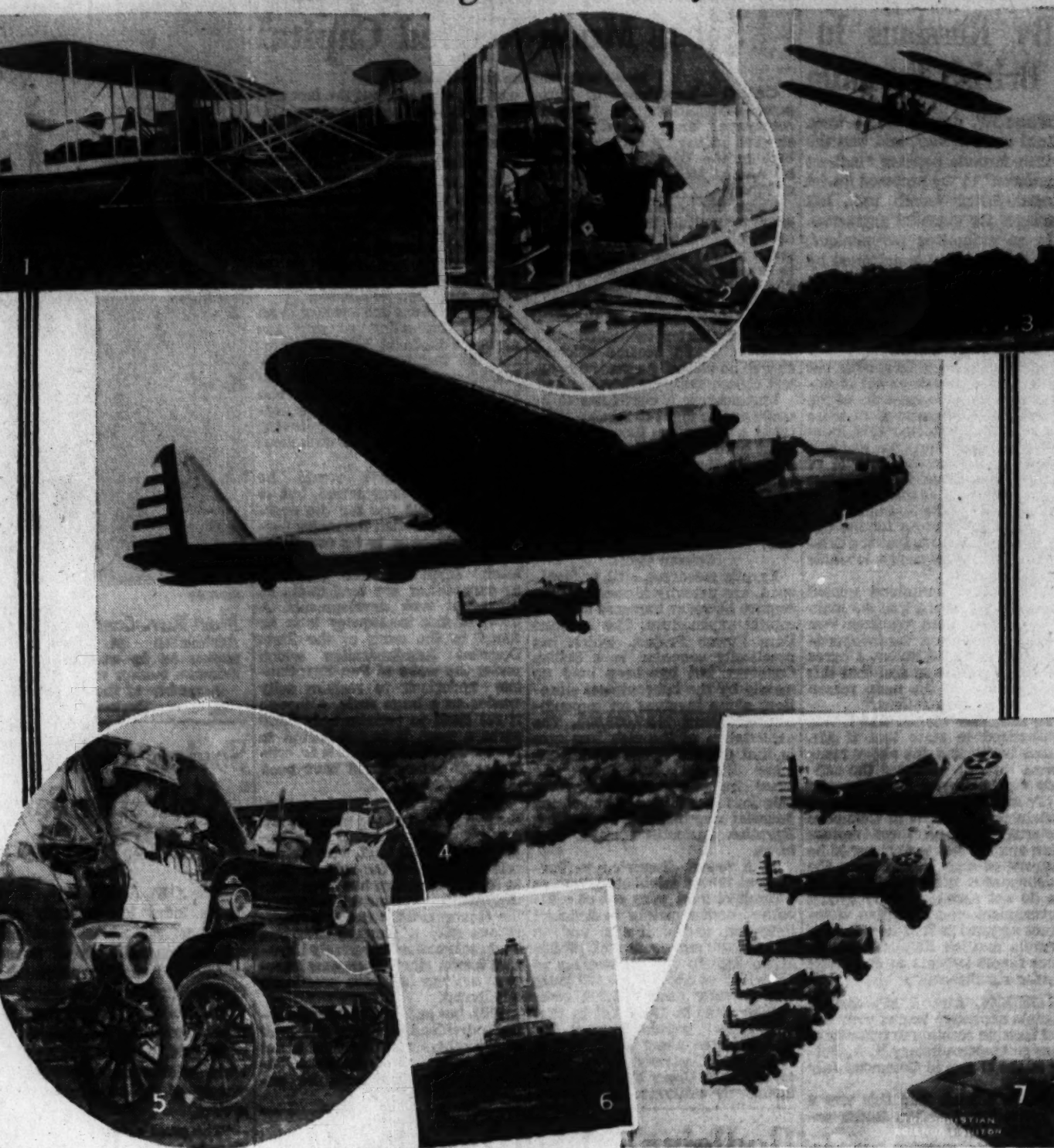
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate completed congressional action Aug. 1 on a bill to perfect consolidation of the Lighthouse Service with the Coast Guard, and sent the measure to the White House.

The measure was requested by the Treasury Department to increase the economies and administrative efficiency contemplated by the President's Executive Order, under the Reorganization Act, for the consolidation of the services.

Coast Guard Clarified

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate completed Aug. 1 congressional action on a bill to eliminate inequities and confusion in Coast Guard promotions arising from a dual promotion system in effect since the 1915 amalgamation of the Revenue Cutter and the Life-saving Services.

30 Years of Progress in Army Aviation



© Harris & Ewing; U. S. Army Air Corps From Wide World

Air Corps Observes Three Decades of Flying
(1) The first plane purchased by the Army from the Wright Brothers on Aug. 2, 1909, to inaugurate the Army Air Corps. (2) Orville Wright and Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge are shown in the cockpit of the plane that was flown from Fort Myer, Va., to Alexandria, Va., in July, 1909. (3) Orville Wright in the plane that made the successful Fort Myer-to-Alexandria flight. The distance was 10 miles and the top speed 42 miles an hour. (4) The Army's modern Flying Fortress, the world's most powerful bomber, with a typical pursuit plane. (5) Mrs. Alice Longworth entertains members of Congress attending the Wright test flight at Fort Myer in 1909. (6) The Wright Memorial at Kitty Hawk, N. C. (7) A squadron of modern pursuit planes passes in review above the clouds before the commanding officer in the camera plane.

Senate Runs House Close Race on Bills

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—Weary Senate clerks calculated today the Senate acted on 229 bills, resolutions and legislative measures in about four hours yesterday. This was still short of the House record of 244 bills in six hours but Senate attendance said it was the biggest batch of legislation in a single session from the Senate in recent years.

Nobody could estimate how much money was involved.

1784 Flight Told By Balloon Stone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The balloon flight of Britain's first tourist to "see England" by air, Vincent Lunardi of Tuscany, is commemorated by an inscription on the "Balloon Stone" at Standon Green End, in Hertfordshire. The inscription on the stone reads:

"Let Posterity Know and Knowing be Astonished that on the 15th day of September 1784, Vincent Lunardi of Lucca in Tuscany, the first Aerial Traveller in Britain, Mounting from the Artillery Ground in London and Traversing the Regions of the Air for Two Hours and Fifteen Minutes, in this spot revisited the Earth. On this stone Monument for ages be recorded that Wonderful Enterprise Successfully Achieved by the Powers of Chemistry and the Fortitude of Man, that Improvement in Science which the Great Author of Knowledge Patronising by his Providence the Invention of Man-kind hath Graciously permitted to their benefit and His own Eternal Glory."

U. S. Air Mail Revenue For Year to Show Profit?

WASHINGTON (AP)—Robert H. Hinckley, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, discussing the first year of the agency, said July 31 that postal revenue from air mail during the fiscal year ended July 30 probably would exceed Government payments to domestic airlines for the first time. He said that in the previous fiscal year the direct deficit was \$411,000, as against eight times that amount for 1938.

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Army Parades Air Strength

(Continued from Page 1)

claimed are for load-flight, with 15½ tons being carried to 8,200 feet; for load-speed, with 3½ tons being carried 821.37 miles (1,000 kilometers) at a speed of 259.398 miles an hour at a 20,000-foot altitude; and the amphibian speed for the same distance of 158.094 miles an hour.

Germany and Italy currently hold practically all the world air records, including the absolute speed record of 469.2 miles an hour over a three-kilometer course. It has been emphasized repeatedly by the Army that long-range performance at lesser speeds is the object for adequate air defense.

Germany announced a new world speed record yesterday over a distance of 6,213.7 miles when a Heinkel plane averaged 134.2 miles an hour. It broke a mark of 118.6 miles an hour held by Japan.

Patent Law Changes Approved by Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate approved Aug. 1 a half dozen bills carrying out recommendations of the Federal Monopoly Committee for speedier and more efficient patent law administration. Five of the measures have been passed by the House and now go to President Roosevelt. These would:

1. Reduce from two years to one year the period within which an inventor may make public use of his invention before filing application for a patent.
2. Revision of "interference practices" and reducing the number of hearings which may be held. Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming said applications for these hearings had been used for extending the life of patents.
3. Abolish so-called "renewal applications" for patents.
4. Extend the authority of the patent commissioner to enable him to require an applicant to respond to an official action within less than the current statutory period of six months.
5. Reduce the period within which to copy claims from an issued patent for the purpose of asserting priority.

Provides Zoned Fares

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate passed and sent to the House Aug. 1 a bill which would authorize a preliminary investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the feasibility of "postalized" railroad passenger rates, whereby passengers would be charged low fares by zones, after the manner of parcel post charges.

Hoover Portrait Authorized

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Congress has approved the expenditure of \$2,500 for an oil portrait of former President Hoover to be placed in the White House. The bill provides that the portrait shall be painted by an American artist.

Italian officials then claimed an average of 141 miles an hour for 7,783 miles over a 600-mile triangular course.

The American Army Air Corps is putting on a demonstration of the Air Corps' new radio-controlled airplanes, which can be taken off, put through flight maneuvers, flown back to its base and landed through the operation from the ground of radio-actuated controls without anyone in it.

Simultaneously the Air Corps today is sending out squadrons of airplanes over American cities and towns from nine air stations, with President Roosevelt giving the signal for their departure.

The national demonstration centered here on Wright Field. On the west coast the civilian population collaborated with the air corps in putting into operation an "aircraft warning net" to signal the approach of enemy bombers.

Hoover Thinks Killing Of Spending Bill Wise

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Noting a parallel between President Roosevelt's defeat on the lending measure and reverses he suffered in the latter part of his own administration, former President Hoover told reporters Aug. 1 that "in my opinion it was a wise Congress that killed this bill." He said he did not believe the House's action in refusing to consider the lending measure marked the end of the New Deal although "it was a severe blow."

Mr. Hoover said during his last years in the White House he "was also faced by a rebellious Congress, and I don't believe Mr. Roosevelt's problem is quite as difficult as mine was."

Bill Aids Ship Seizure

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate passed and sent to the White House Aug. 1 a bill to broaden the Maritime Commission's authority to requisition privately owned vessels during a national emergency.

Foulois Recalls Early Air Corps

VENTNOR, N. J., (AP)—Thirty years ago today the United States Army bought its first airplane—an 800-pound, knocked-together creation of the Wright brothers.

Lieut. Benny Foulois, whose test flights induced the Government to risk \$30,000 on the Wright crate is now Major General B. D. Foulois, retired. He was Chief of the A. E. F. Air Service, and commander of the Army Air force until his retirement in 1935. General Foulois has done very little flying since his retirement.

He recalls how two other men and he made flights with passengers and went on cross-country trips of 10 miles in bamboo and cloth crates they lifted 600 feet in the air at 42 miles an hour.

General Foulois said he did not plan to attend the air corps celebration either at Dayton, Ohio, or Washington, D. C.

Rural Mail Gains

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill to provide for a more permanent tenure for star route mail carriers was passed Aug. 2 by the Senate and sent to the House. It also allows additional compensation to star-route contractors for increased travel necessitated by road obstructions, bridge washouts or other reasons.

Senate Eases Home Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate passed and sent to the House Aug. 1 a bill which would permit the Home Owners Loan Corporation to extend from 15 to 25 years the period of amortization of its loans.

CCC Permanentized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate voted Aug. 1 to make the Civilian Conservation Corps a permanent agency of the Government. The House recently passed legislation to extend the life of the Corps for five years. The differences may be ironed out in a conference.

Defeat of Spending Bill Preludes End of Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—Congress is packing its bag to go home today, after emphatically crying "no," to President Roosevelt's ambitious \$2,800,000,000 lending bill.

Attached to the lending bill's defeat, it became immediately evident, is that of the \$800,000,000 housing bill. Republican Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois of the House Rules Committee said positively today it is out for this session. The defeat, he added, "forces President Roosevelt to become a candidate for a third term."

This is the first time in the six and one half years of the New Deal that a major spending bill has been defeated. Mr. Roosevelt has been beaten before on big issues, the Supreme Court reorganization and the neutrality fight. But yesterday was the first time that the Democratic dominated Congress turned against its own President and refused to follow him further on a major fiscal matter. Undoubtedly, the vote stands as a landmark of a changed legislative attitude and a new congressional relationship.

Pare Deficiency Bill

The House continued on its economy rampage today when the Appropriations Committee cut the third deficiency bill more drastically than any previous fiscal bill, before reporting to the House. Three fourths of the President's final requests for money were sliced off.

The Committee approved only \$53,100,059 out of the \$215,891,168 which Mr. Roosevelt asked for military preparedness, expanded aeronautical research, and for sundry items to carry on Government functions not provided for in previous appropriation measures. Requested contract authorizations were sliced from \$88,271,500 to \$42,647,520.

Biggest single item in the economy drive was a refusal of \$119,599,918 to restore impaired capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Coming on the heels of yesterday's action, it left no doubt of the House mood.

Introduction of the third deficiency bill was itself both a matter of business and a symbol. The final deficiency bill is the last bill instituted in a departing Congress. It is the prelude to adjournment.

A Humiliating Defeat

It is as certain a harbinger of departure as the flocking of swallows in the autumn. Now that the major strain is over a look of relief is on nearly everyone's face, though beneath the immediate anticipation of leave-taking many a grim recollection lurks.

The circumstances of Mr. Roosevelt's defeat were humiliating in the extreme. The House did not even permit the lending bill to come before it. On the contrary, by a vote of 193 to 168 (with about 70 absent) it voted not to take up the matter at all.

The vote by which this action was taken is likely to become a classic reference for a test of New Deal loyalty. The majority of 193 was composed of the solid bloc of 146 Republicans, plus 47 anti-Spending Democrats. A further analysis shows interesting points. The total Republican membership of the House is 169, so that the minority came within 23 of mustering its entire strength, which is no mean feat so close to adjournment when many members already have departed.

Mostly From South

The Democratic group which combined with them came largely from the South; in fact 31 out of the 47 came from Southern States where the Conservative Wing of the Democratic Party largely centers. This, however, does not tell the full story. The defection from the Administration was measured largely by the Democratic absentees. All told, 76 House members did not vote yesterday, including 23 Republicans already mentioned and 53 Democrats. If

the latter had been present and voted to accept the rule, instead of permitting it to fail by a majority of 27 hostile votes, it would easily have passed. In this case each absentee was a vote against the big measure.

Defeat of the lending bill almost certainly carried down with it the \$800,000,000 bill to double the loan facilities of the United States Housing Authority.

All But Three, Democrats

Of the 166 who voted to take up the measure, all but three were Democrats. The fact that members submitted to an off-the-record, roll call vote was a further sign of determination and confidence by Mr. Roosevelt's opponents who did not seek to hide themselves in the anonymity of a teller vote.

Defeat of the lending bill carried with it defeat of the Housing bill to double loan facilities of the United States Housing Authority, Mr. Sabath declared, after a conference with Majority Leader Sam Rayburn. He declared positively he would not attempt to bring the Housing bill up. "The forces of reaction in the House are drunk with power," he declared.

"This is the end of spending-lending and the end of United States housing too," said Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, Rules Committee member who helped engineer the defeat. "The House killed two birds with one stone."

Adjournment is expected Saturday.

Grady Named to Succeed Sayre as Hull Assistant

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Henry F. Grady, former dean of the College of Commerce of the University of California, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be Assistant Secretary of State in charge of the reciprocal Trade Agreements Section.

Mr. Grady, whose appointment is subject to Senate confirmation, is now Vice-Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission. In the State Department, he would succeed Francis B. Sayre, recently named High Commissioner to the Philippines.

Announcing a Revolutionary NEW PRICE POLICY

Rosenbaum's August Sale of Fur-Trimmed COATS

Rosenbaum's is not featuring the customary August price groups. Every coat will be marked individually with the regular value and the August Sale price.

You may buy a coat at any price you wish to pay, starting at \$45 and going by gradual steps up to \$250.

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7301 Penn Avenue
East Ohio Street at 40th

War Is Not the Way for U. S., Says Writer Back From Europe

Author: Author!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Miss Vicki Baum has been spending a brisk few days in New York City, seeing Doubleday Doran about her new book, "Shanghai 37," talking to the producer of her play, "Saturday Night," which will go into rehearsal in September, and finishing up "a little novel," which she says "will be peddled around among the magazines."

Miss Baum is eager to get back to Pacific Palisades, Calif., and set her house in order after her long absence in Europe.

But it was of none of these things that she talked the other afternoon in the few moments that her fingers could be pried off the typewriter keys.

It appeared that Miss Baum was in a political mood. For one thing, she was glad to get back to the United States and full of the idea that she should take her acquired American citizenship "very seriously." For another, she heard war, "nothing but war," all over Europe, and Miss Baum is definitely against war for the United States.

"If we go to war," said Miss Baum, "there will be a fascist, militaristic wave all over the country and soon we will be goose-stepping like everyone else. And what can we do? I love Austria. I was born there. I grew up there. I have relatives and friends all through Central Europe. But he answer to their troubles is in themselves, not in the United States going to war for them. They must rise and throw off the things which seem wrong. That is the only way out for them. War doesn't change a thing in human governments. The change must be in the people themselves."

Miss Baum ventured the opinion that readers the world over are more interested today in information than in fiction, that they read to get facts, not to forget their own problems in sentiment. She thinks that the present literary discovery of America is a bit overdone, "commercialized" in other words.

Miss Baum does not intend to contribute her bit in this direction. Now that she has paid her respects to Bali and China she is looking toward South America. First she wants to learn the languages, for she likes to get her information about a country from conversation with its simplest rather than its greatest folk.

Her way of writing is to carry a book around in their thought for several years, then to do research on it, to write the first draft completely and then to rewrite it. Somewhere between the second and third drafts she does some more exact research and then the final polished manuscript comes from her pen.

Most of her original draft is done at night and when a book is in progress she cancels all social engagements, beginning her work after dinner and continuing it until the early morning hours. Re-



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BOSTON



Vicki Baum

search and sharp critical revision are done by daylight. Between the two Miss Baum becomes, as she says, "a hermit for a few months."

One of the books which Miss Baum is carrying around in her thought now is the story of her father, in which she plans to review 70 years of Austrian history.

Research on America
George R. Leighton is another person who puts a deal of research into his writing. He interrupted his task as assistant editor of Harper's Magazine for weeks and months at a time when he was writing "Five Cities," which Harper brought out last winter, traveling thousands of miles and digging deeply into regional conditions to give his picture of people and communities.

Mr. Leighton found the same pattern repeated over and over again in the westward wave of American industrial expansion.

"I came to three conclusions," said Mr. Leighton in discussing his book, "one, that the present state of affairs is intolerable, second, that I had no solution to offer, and third, that any solution must be based upon the fundamental democratic ideals upon which this country was built."

Mr. Leighton is not doing any traveling these days. He is spending his summer at his magazine desk from 9 to 5 and in the evenings is hard at work on another economic survey, this time dealing with the whole United States.

Can Christians Serve Liquor?

LONDON—For the ordinary man and woman of today the great need is to substitute the ideal of service for that of selfishness. The best way to do this, I believe, to rule out even a moderate use of alcohol. So writes the Archbishop of Melbourne in the New Campaigner, official organ of the Temperance Council of England and Wales.

The Archbishop thinks that alcohol is an unnecessary temptation to put before young people today. It is more difficult, he says, for them to refuse an alcoholic drink without being thought exceptional and old-fashioned.

Manitoba Plans Reich Trade
WINNIPEG, Aug. 2 (CP)—The Manitoba Government is proceeding with its plan for exchanging German industrial goods for Manitoba primary products and still hopes to complete the projected deal, Premier John Bracken said in an address Aug. 1.

Plans for a barter trade agreement with Germany, involving the exchange of Manitoba products for \$300,000 worth of electrical equipment, had been mooted by the Manitoba Premier for some time.

"A section of our population which does not understand all the complexities hedging these negotiations, charges us with being pro-German and unpatriotic in attempting to complete this deal," declared the Premier.

"We are not pro-German; we are pro-markets. We would be glad to effect a similar plan with any other country."

"A plan is taking shape in Canada to send a trade mission to Europe as soon as possible to discover why our trade with European nations has fallen, how we

have offended them, and discover, if possible, the probability of recapturing lost markets.

Chiang Endorses Moral Rearing
SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Leaders of Japan and China, whose countries now are locked in a war, endorsed moral rearmament Aug. 1 as the way to peace.

During special ceremonies at the Golden Gate International Exposition for delegates of the recently closed Monterey Moral Rearmament Conference, messages were read from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China and Baron Hiranuma, the Premier of Japan.

"The movement may override the influence of power politics by harnessing the innate goodness and good will of every nation and every thinking individual," read the message from China.

"The hope of civilization lies in moral and spiritual forces of mankind," wrote Baron Hiranuma.

Loopholes Found By Russians In British Formula

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (AP)—Tass,

official news agency, said that the British formula defining "indirect aggression" in the proposed Soviet, Russian-British-French pact, left loopholes for potential aggressors.

In an authorized communiqué, Tass declared that a statement by R. A. Butler, Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, before the British Parliament July 31 had "distorted" the attitude of the Soviet Government.

"The reality of the difference is not whether to encroach or not to encroach on the independence of the Baltic States, because both sides stand for guaranteeing this independence, but that no loophole should be left in the formula of 'indirect aggression' for aggressors making attempts against the independence of the Baltic States."

"One of the reasons for the delay in negotiations is that the British formula leaves such a loophole for an aggressor."

The Tass communiqué quoted Mr. Butler as saying that the main question had been whether "we should encroach on the independence of the Baltic States. I agree we should not do so and that this difference forms the main reason for delay in negotiations."

To this, Tass replied that it was "authorized to state that if Mr. Butler really said the above mentioned then he distorted the attitude of the Soviet Government."

(Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday said all three nations were anxious not to "appear to be desirous of encroaching upon the independence of other States. If we do not agree with the Soviet Government on a definition of indirect aggression it is because the formula that the Russian Government favors appears to carry this precise significance.")

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—British officials expressed regret over Soviet Russian reaction to remarks of Foreign Undersecretary R. A. Butler in the House of Commons July 31.

British officials said this was a misquotation; that Mr. Butler actually had said:

"The main question has been whether we should encroach on the independence of the Baltic States. We are in agreement... that we should not do so and the difficulty of reaching a formula on this point is one of the main reasons why there has been delay in these negotiations."

Recalling the days when he was a parish priest in London, the Archbishop says he found drink to be the greatest hindrance to leading a Christian life on the part of his parishioners. He strongly urged the clergy to stop using alcohol themselves and to cease having it in their own homes. In such a way, only, he says, can an effective protest be made.

Feeling the need to enlist public opinion on the side of those who wish to enjoy themselves without the risk of being expected to drink, the Archbishop advocates all Christian men and women, acting as hosts, not to serve alcohol.

Gas Prices Ordered Cut In British Columbia Dispute

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Aug. 2 (CP)—A new move in the long-standing dispute between the British Columbia Government and the big oil operators took place on Aug. 1, when the Government ordered a reduction of three cents a gallon in wholesale gasoline prices in the Province and fixed the price spread between wholesale and retail prices at five cents in some districts and six cents in others.

The order was to be effective Aug. 7, and was equivalent to reducing retail prices in Vancouver district by three cents a gallon.

Vancouver motorists now buy standard gasoline at 27 cents a gallon. The price exclusive of a seven-cent provincial tax, which remained unchanged under the new order.

Provision was made to enable changes in present purchasing agreements between wholesalers and retailers so as to make the new prices conform with the new price rates.

The retailers' price spread was fixed at five cents a gallon on Vancouver Island and the lower mainland. A maximum retail spread of six cents a gallon is to be permitted in the remainder of the Province.

Today's order was the second issued by the fuel board in less than a year. It provided a retail price reduction ranging from three to six cents a gallon in various sections of the Province, but was never enforced.

On March 9, Justice A. M. Manson found the price-fixing powers of the Coal and Petroleum Products Control Act ultra vires. The British Columbia Government appealed the decision and on June 9, the Court of Appeals upheld the legality of the act.

Hot Springs Heat Iceland's Capital
COPENHAGEN—Surely, if any country should be centrally heated throughout, Iceland should be—it only on account of its name. Icelanders think so too. And now Reykjavik, Capital of Iceland, is to have central heating in all its dwellings. This is being done not so much on account of the cold as on account of the heat—the heat of the untapped hot springs.

A Danish firm is arranging to harness the hot springs east of the city and to finish the work ready for the winter. Although the use of the hot springs has been prevalent for some years, the whole city has not previously benefited by them.

Hot springs are to be found in every part of Iceland, both singly and in groups. They are particularly numerous in the southern portion of the country, where among others is the famous

Nationalism Wanes as Egypt Seeks Much-Needed Capital

CAIRO—Importance of European contributions to Egyptian commerce and industry was stressed in the recent budget debate in the Egyptian Parliament by Ahmed Maher Pasha, Minister of Finance.

There has been a marked tendency to belittle the contribution of foreigners to Egypt's wealth and, under a wave of nationalism, to resent their presence here. Shareholders of the National Bank of Egypt has been expressing grave doubts about accepting the proposed charter by which their business would become officially as well as virtually a central bank, and consequently be Egyptianized.

Furthermore a check has to be made on the flight of foreign capital at a time when there is a very great need of such for developing not only the new industries into which Egypt has flung itself somewhat precipitately, but also its waste lands, so essential to meet the needs of the growing population.

Upkeep Great
Egypt's resources, still undeveloped, are patently immense. They require however immense sums of capital expenditure. The Assuan Dam Power Project, which has practically conceded to a British Company but has been held up mainly by the international situation, alone involves an expenditure of about £27,000,000. The exploitation of the rich iron ores in that district would absorb another £23,000,000. These and other industrial needs however pale into insignificance before the financial requirements for putting Egyptian agriculture on a firm basis.

In a recent discussion in Parliament it was established that, as a result of land going out of cultivation, owing mainly to deficient irrigation and drainage, and in spite of the reclamation of 180,000 acres, Egypt's cultivable areas in 1936-1937 of about 5,300,000 acres was actually some 180,000 acres smaller than in 1906. Yet in that period the population has increased from about 11,000,000 to 16,000,000. Certainly much land, especially in Upper Egypt, is more intensively cultivated now than it

was 30 years ago, but the fact that land has been going out quicker than it has been coming into cultivation is altogether wrong.

Reclamation Needed
It is believed that the only solution is to be found in strenuous reclamation work, by which mediocre or poorly cultivable lands could be improved and the waste lands, which are mainly to be found in the salty marches of the Delta, rendered cultivable.

Such reclamation works cost money. Estimating roughly the mediocre lands at 1,000,000 acres and the reclaimable areas at 2,000,000 acres, the capital required to carry out the irrigation and drainage works which are a necessary preliminary for improving these lands, would alone cost about £210,000,000.

The expenditure would be spread over a long period, but to be of practical use for the ever-growing population the major portion would have to be completed within the next 30 years. Certainly Egypt's present resources or capabilities are inadequate to carry out such developments. A proof of the inadequacy is to be found in the work of the State Domains Administration which under the wave of Pan-Egyptianism undertook to reclaim salty wastes on a large scale. Although it set itself to reclaim only 5,000 acres a year, it is far behind in the results achieved, while its estimated expenditures have been much exceeded.

The recent low price in cotton, the staple crop of the country, has given these companies little opportunity to sell land, with the result that capital for reinvestment in land reclamation has been lacking. Again, some seven years ago, the Government issued new regulations with a view to diverting land reclamation into purely Egyptian hands, since when new European activity has been practically eliminated.

With but one land company paying a dividend this year and most of the others marking time if not retreating, the Minister of Finance's remarks should be encouraging.

Bodleian's 1,500,000 Books Being Listed in 19-Year Job

OXFORD, England—The Bodleian Library here has now printed a specimen volume of its new catalog. On this basis it is estimated that the whole work will be completed in 1951, at a total cost of £100,000.

For several years the Bodleian authorities have been anxious to know exactly what they possess in their million and a half volumes, which are increasing at the rate of nearly 300 a week. Work on the new catalog was begun in 1932. It is to be published in 435 volumes, of which the first will be ready in 1941.

At present the catalog staff is working in the old Bodleian, but next April they are to be transferred to the new building extension, which is being erected by Sir Gilbert Scott at a cost of £1,000,000.

The catalog is to be arranged according to authors, not subjects. There are to be special catalogs for music, maps, and Oriental books. The new work is a revision of the present catalog of the Library, which now runs to about 1,300 volumes. This catalog was published in 1878, costing £14,500. It is these heavy volumes, with leather thongs at the top to facilitate binding, which are familiar to thousands of contemporary Bodleian readers.

The Bodleian has always been keenly interested in cataloging. It was opened in 1602, and within three years Sir Thomas Bodley added a shelf list, which was followed in 1620 by a printed alphabetical catalog which won a great reputation. In 1674 a third catalog was issued. This was the first catalog to be made in England according to a definite code of rules. All subsequent Bodleian catalogs are developments of this pioneer work.

Gas Prices Ordered Cut In British Columbia Dispute
VICTORIA, British Columbia, Aug. 2 (CP)—A new move in the long-standing dispute between the British Columbia Government and the big oil operators took place on Aug. 1, when the Government ordered a reduction of three cents a gallon in wholesale gasoline prices in the Province and fixed the price spread between wholesale and retail prices at five cents in some districts and six cents in others.

The order was to be effective Aug. 7, and was equivalent to reducing retail prices in Vancouver district by three cents a gallon.

Vancouver motorists now buy standard gasoline at 27 cents a gallon. The price exclusive of a seven-cent provincial tax, which remained unchanged under the new order.

Provision was made to enable changes in present purchasing agreements between wholesalers and retailers so as to make the new prices conform with the new price rates.

The retailers' price spread was fixed at five cents a gallon on Vancouver Island and the lower mainland. A maximum retail spread of six cents a gallon is to be permitted in the remainder of the Province.

Today's order was the second issued by the fuel board in less than a year. It provided a retail price reduction ranging from three to six cents a gallon in various sections of the Province, but was never enforced.

On March 9, Justice A. M. Manson found the price-fixing powers of the Coal and Petroleum Products Control Act ultra vires. The British Columbia Government appealed the decision and on June 9, the Court of Appeals upheld the legality of the act.

Hot Springs Heat Iceland's Capital
COPENHAGEN—Surely, if any country should be centrally heated throughout, Iceland should be—it only on account of its name. Icelanders think so too. And now Reykjavik, Capital of Iceland, is to have central heating in all its dwellings. This is being done not so much on account of the cold as on account of the heat—the heat of the untapped hot springs.

A Danish firm is arranging to harness the hot springs east of the city and to finish the work ready for the winter. Although the use of the hot springs has been prevalent for some years, the whole city has not previously benefited by them.

Hot springs are to be found in every part of Iceland, both singly and in groups. They are particularly numerous in the southern portion of the country, where among others is the famous

Church Leader

Most Rev. Cosmo G. Lang

Archbishop of Canterbury, shown as he presides at the summer session of the Church Assembly of the Church of England.



Most Rev. Cosmo G. Lang Archbishop of Canterbury, shown as he presides at the summer session of the Church Assembly of the Church of England.

Soviets Acclaim Collective Farm As Great Boon

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (AP)—Soviet Russia today has virtually completed its reconstruction of agriculture on the basis of a new, up-to-date technique, according to Premier Vyacheslav Molotov.

Mr. Molotov, opening an all-union agricultural exhibition last night, said the show was a national celebration, reflecting the victory of the collective farming system.

"The gross output of agriculture already last year exceeded by 50 per cent that of 1913," the Premier said. "Development is in progress in every branch of agriculture: grain, cotton, sugar beets, flax, vegetables, and sub-tropical citrus plants. The task set by our party of securing 7,000,000,000 to 8,000,000,000 pounds (4,212,600,000 to 4,814,400,000 bushels) a year from the grain harvest is being successfully accomplished."

He asserted that individual farms constituted less than one half of 1 per cent of the total and that in the last decade collectivized, the Socialist system, had gained "unprecedented sway."

Two-Year Delay
The Moscow Agricultural Exhibition was originally planned for the summer of 1937 and buildings were actually constructed, but Government purges and alleged inefficiency on the part of the Commissar of Agriculture caused the opening to be postponed two years in succession.

The exposition is designed on a vast scale, covering an area of 352 acres, and it gives a panoramic view of the achievements of 22 years of Soviet collectivized agriculture.

Though the buildings are Government constructed, the exhibits themselves have been planned and executed by a number of collective farms representing every region of the country.

Competition Held
The privilege of participation was won by competition among the 243,700 collective farms, which represent 93 per cent of the total Soviet agricultural population. The Government is in charge only of the exhibit of agricultural machinery, which in practice is also in the hands of the Government and is rented out to the farms on a crop-sharing basis.

The majority of the exhibits represent actual miniature collective farms and because of the great diversity of the nation's geographical areas and forms of vegetation, present a colorful picture.

Gambling Ships Raided on Coast
SANTA MONICA, Calif. (AP)—The long arm of the law reached out to sea Aug. 2 to close three gambling ships, but some 500 patrons of a fourth were marooned for hours while its defiant owner trained water hoses on a boatload of officers, halting efforts to board.

Customers were removed from the latter after State Attorney General Earl Warren at 2 a. m., P. S. T., gave his permission. They were taken, as they reached shore in water taxis, to Santa Monica police station. Officers wrote down their names, but did not book or fingerprint them.

The removal order climaxed a hectic day and night on the high seas, during which 250 county officers boarded three of the vessels, three miles offshore, arrested more than a score of men, and seized some \$30,000 in stakes.

Near-Record Tire Sales
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department estimated Aug. 1 this year's sale of American tires would reach a near-record total of 35,800,000. The estimate was based on unusually good sales reports for the second quarter. Although shipments of tires from manufacturers to distributors has been much heavier than last year, stocks of tires on hand are smaller than a year ago.

Gaps in Reich's War Power Told in Hungarian Pamphlet

BUDAPEST—Hungarians are becoming fully informed of Germany's prospects in a war as the result of the large circulation of a 99-page pamphlet by Dr. Ivan Lajos, a professor in the Hungarian University of Pecs.

Hungarians are surprised that this book, the hard facts in it making it a particularly powerful piece of anti-National Socialist writing, has been allowed to pass the censor, and even to be circulated in all Government offices. Dr. Lajos, a Hungarian and non-Jew, holds an official position. Yet in spite of the talk his book is arousing no effort has been made to remove him from his position.

Dr. Lajos builds up detailed evidence (taken from the Germans themselves) both as to their expansionist aims and the weakness of the structure of the German State.

Recalls Mistakes of 1914
Dealing with his own country first Dr. Lajos reminds his fellow citizens of the time before the World War. "Then also as now" is his line. Then also Hungary believed with Germany in a lightning war, that America would not enter the conflict, that the German colossus was invincible, and that all its dreams would be realized.

Instead the result was a mutilated Hungary. "This must not happen again," he implies.

Then he writes of the position if Germany should go to war now. In four pages he deals with the inadequacy of officers and non-commissioned officers in the German army.

Taking Herr Muhlner's book, "War and the State," Dr. Lajos shows that the number of German officers today is insufficient to start a war, let alone to keep one up.

Germany would need 45,000 officers to fill the need of its army today. It has hardly 30,000, he says, and 530 colonels—100 less than the absolute minimum it needs.

Big Gaps in Staff
Before the World War Germany had seven infantry and three cavalry corps. For this army they had 42 generals and 600 staff officers. On this basis the existing army would need a sixfold increase of the pre-war numbers.

Only with generals has the required number been reached. And... on Aug. 1, 1936, there were 16 full generals of whom only one was of that rank on Jan. 1, 1933.

The lower in the scale one goes, the greater are the gaps between rank and service. This, he says, would have a bad effect on the fighting value of the force.

Another point is the man-power question. In 1933 there were 607,000 20-year-old youths in Germany. In 1938 there were 325,000. This year there are 485,000. Numbers unfit for service are greater today than before the war, he claims.

Of transport, Dr. Lajos writes, Germany is spending only 10 per cent of what its railway officials say they need for new rolling stock. Normal peacetime maintenance is proving too great a burden. Double strain would be put on the railways in the event of war.

According to official statements, 4,000 locomotives and 100,000 wagons are urgently needed. The financial situation does not permit 10 per cent of the money required for this to be spent.

Equal Pay for Men and Women Put on I. L. O. Agenda at Oslo

GENEVA—Provisions requiring that "the principle of equality between men and women" be written into the Constitution of the International Labor Organization are to be discussed by members of that body's Governing Board when they meet in Oslo next October.

That such a discussion is to take place is due to the action of 10 delegates and technical advisers to the recent Conference of the I. L. O. here, who, in a letter to Dr. Edmond Schulthess, President of the Session, stressed the need for the incorporation in the Constitution of the I. L. O. of a provision requiring that all conventions concluded under the auspices of that body should be founded "upon the principle of equal rights," and pressed, too, for consideration of a provision whereby both men and women should be included in all delegations to meetings and conferences held under the I. L. O. The letter was signed by workers' delegates, and one Government delegate from New Zealand. Poland, Finland, Norway, China, South Africa, the Netherlands, and Mexico.

Inquiry on Women's Pay
Questions relating to the problem of women's equality came before the conference in a debate during which a resolution, submitted by Leon Jouhaux and E. Kuipers—workers' delegates of France and the Netherlands, respectively—called for a speedy completion of the I. L. O. inquiry into the present practices relating to women's earnings in order that the Governing Board might draw its conclusions. Acknowledging the "importance of the principle of equality of pay," the resolution—which was unanimously adopted—declared the rights of women in industrial and public life to be the direct responsibility of the I. L. O.

Article 41 of the I. L. O. Constitution, it was pointed out by Mr. Kuipers, supports equality in matters of remuneration for work of equal value. Yet, he said, the wages of women workers are often lower than those of men workers in similar employment. They are so low, indeed, he said, that not infrequently they fall below a living standard.

Increasing Importance Seen
The question involved the whole problem of the status of women in industry. Mr. Jouhaux declared, and added that he regarded the general situation as so serious that he wished to see it considered in its widest aspect—especially, he said, as it seems unlikely that the part played by women in the eco-

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Fresh Clothes Items to Carry One Through to Fall

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Mindful That August and September Are Warm

We Freshen Our Jaded Summer Outfits With Purchases That Will Do for Next Year

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
At this season of the year, although fashion pages are filled with news of fall styles, the average woman continues to be interested mainly in cool garments. Why not? Even September is a warm month in most American localities.

Moreover, one's early summer outfit often begins to lose its freshness in August and to seem monotonous. A new frock can be very helpful and as many opportunities occur at this time to buy smart dresses at reduced prices, the writer recommends a critical examination of such stocks. Fashions seldom change so drastically from one summer to another that what is bought in mid-season looks old-fashioned the following June; but to avoid the possibility it is well to select classics, those simple, spectator models that, like Tennyson's brook, go on forever.

Linen for Freshness
She herself has been making a special survey of linen. Possibly it is because she recalls, as so many

readers will also do, the fields of flax in Ireland and Belgium ripening now for the late August harvest and spraying a glossy dark brown patina over the acres once blue with the spring flowering. But what has this to do with a fashion story? Only that it draws to our attention the fact that many hand processes are necessary in the growing and harvesting and manufacturing of linen, which account for the comparatively high prices at which it is sold and which give us a sense of well-being and luxury when we wear it, even though it has been acquired out of season at a mark-down.

Although flax is an extremely delicate plant, the fabric woven from its fiber is very strong—stronger than cotton, rayon, or wool. Furthermore, it is a cool material because it draws the heat away from the body, absorbs its moisture, and then quickly dries.

Now Very Practical

Until a few years ago, however, linen had one great defect. In all its tight and compact weaves it matted easily, caught and held the dirt, and consequently needed frequent laundering. This is no longer the case. A process which impregnates the fibers with synthetic resin makes all linen thus treated

crush-resistant. This does not mean that it will not crease, for if so, it would not drape; but it does mean that casual wear does not tumble it and that the wrinkles shake out when the garment is properly hung up. This same process has produced a surface which sheds instead of accumulating dirt, and renders it softer and more pliable.

In buying linen yardage or in selecting linen dresses ready-made, the following points should be remembered: Buy at responsible stores, for elsewhere is sold for linen much which is not linen. Unless the weave is loose and lacy—in which case the cloth is not prone to crease even though unprocessed—insist on a label or other authoritative assurance that the fabric has been rendered crush-resistant. For color-fastness, vat-dyeing should be required.

Care of Material

Linen garments, like wool, need to be washed in a lukewarm lather. Dry cleaning is also possible.

The ensembles illustrated are all made with the chic which linen, an aristocratic fabric, deserves. And with that classic simplicity which best expresses its character.

The use of this material for such accessories as little jackets, bags, hats, shoes is increasing because of the new weaves and new textures which are being produced. These are mainly directed toward appropriate uses, not decoration, however. Linen avoids bizarre patterning of all kinds, resting, so to speak, on its own laurels, conscious of an inherent charm that is at its best without any appeal to what is showy or eccentric. For this good reason, what is bought this year is likely to be equally good next year.



Courtesy Best and Co., and R. H. Macy Co.

Left—This dress, resembling a skirt and blouse, is actually made in one-piece, of two-toned Eusebian linen, a kind of French shantung. The long full sleeves are a strong new vogue. The belt is straw, tied with linen ends. It is made up in dogwood-pink with blue, in citron with blue, in a dark top with purple skirt and red straw belt, and other

combinations. Right—Two-piece dress in crease-resistant linen, composed of a dark green skirt and a natural jacket, both of them piped in red. The center seam down the back of the jacket ends in the decorative curls to be seen on the hips. The buttons are silver. Worn with a dark green linen cartwheel with pagoda crown.

Prepare a Cool Welcome!

With Delicious Frosted Fruit Drinks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tinkling frosted glasses are a welcome sound to a warm World's Fair visitor! Let the summer hostess find herself well prepared to take care of her ever-thirsty family and friends during the hot weather. She should always have on hand in the refrigerator the "makings" of a good fruit drink. This is easily accomplished by the following method.

A few days in advance of special visiting guests or the week ends, prepare a jar of simple syrup by boiling two cups of sugar with one cup of water for five minutes. Jar and store in the refrigerator. Lemon syrup is made by pouring this boiling syrup over the juice of six lemons. With this basic simple syrup and lemon syrup on hand, many varieties of drinks can be prepared.

A few bottles of ginger ale and charged water should always be kept in the refrigerator during the summer months. It is also well to add to our warm weather supplies a bottle of maraschino cherries, emeralds, and rubettes to lend color to our glasses. In the tiniest bit of ground somewhere about the house may be planted a clump of mint so that fresh mint leaves and sprigs will be available for garnishing.

Remember that the drink must not only have a delicious taste but should bring "ohs" and "ahs" of appreciation from our friends for its first appeal to the eye and secondly to the taste. Chilled glasses may have their rims "frosted" by dipping in a saucer of powdered sugar and then replacing in the refrigerator until ready for use. The sugar makes them look especially cold and inviting.

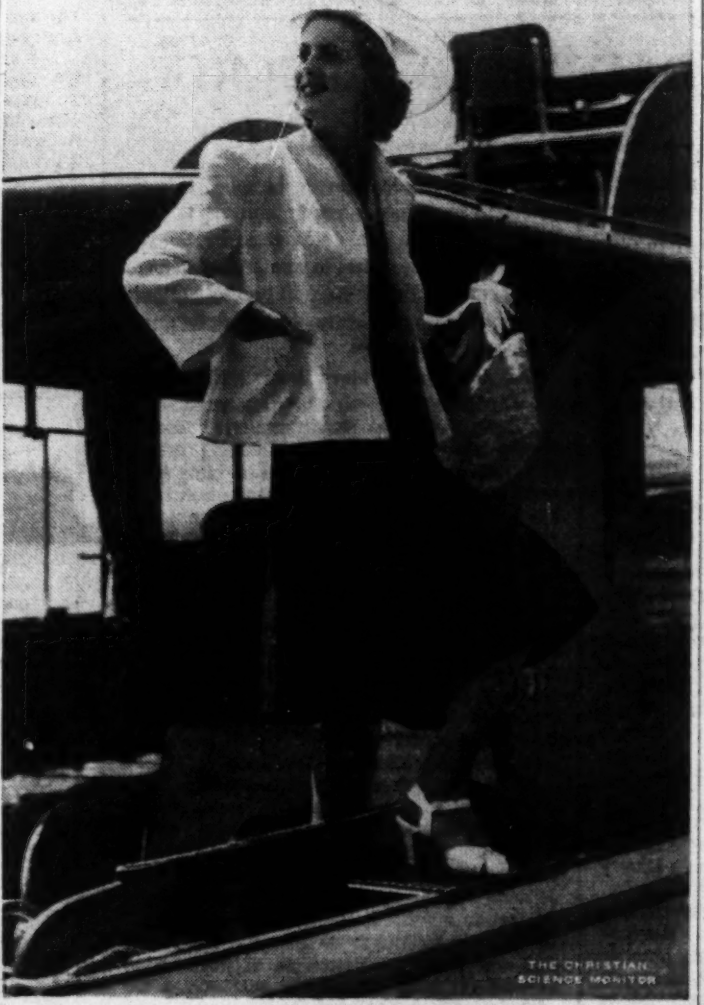
Now for some recipes:

Loganberry Punch

1/2 pineapple juice
1/2 lemon juice
1/4 canned loganberry juice
Simple syrup to taste. Charged water should be added just before serving. Put a slice of orange on each glass and pour over crushed ice.

Pineapple Fizz

When fixing a fresh pineapple do not discard the outer peelings and core but pour one quart of boiling water over them adding a teaspoon of ginger or cinnamon according to preference. Allow to stand until cold. Strain and use in combination with lemon syrup and ginger ale. Garnish with cherries and lemon slices. A few crushed raspberries added to a plain lemonade is delicious; also lemon or orange slices stuck



This basic dress of imported black linen, made with detachable white revers, is worn with other white accessories, also of linen.

Huckleberry Shortcake

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Mix well together, into cake mixture,
2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
4 tablespoons shortening
3/4 cup sugar
1 egg
1/2 to 3/4 cup milk. Pour into a well-greased pan and bake in a moderate (350° F.) oven for 20 minutes. Allow to cool, then split, and fill with the huckleberries which have been prepared as follows:

Stir together
2 cups stewed huckleberries
1 cup sugar
1/2 cup cornstarch. Bring to a boil and cook for five minutes. Serve with sweetened Whipped cream, or a custard sauce.
A. G. C.

Dressing Up the Machine

A board the size of the top of a sewing machine, covered with oilcloth or cretonne, and with a cretonne curtain on the front and two sides, makes a nice covering for a sewing machine when not in use. You can place a mirror above this and use it as a dressing table.
Miss J. H., Oklahoma

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Left—Country Club classic in pink drop-stitch linen, trimmed with pink candy buttons. The fishnet turban is reliable even with winds blowing. Right—Two-piece linen sports dress available in white or in dark green. The linen hat is smartly

blocked and may be had in turquoise stitched in purple to pep up a white frock, or in pink stitched in dunoonet to contrast with the dark green dress. These and the one above are from John Wanamaker's Cotton Shop.

Women of Germany Facing New Openings on Many Fronts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

Dear Friend,

I want to tell you, this month, something about the women of Germany.

In nearly every country in Europe at this time, women are making direct contribution to the defense of their country, and German women in no way lag behind. Even though the element of compulsion must be admitted in regard to the work they are doing, it yet cannot be denied that the majority of them are responding to national needs willingly and with peculiar efficiency.

National Socialism has undergone strange phases in regard to women. It is doubtful whether the women of many nations would, or could, have stood the strain of it. Perhaps the fact that German women have survived and still continue to survive the changes they have been made to accept can be accounted for best by the fact that those who are primarily involved in them are young, and are, moreover, supremely ignorant of what women accept, or do not accept, in other countries.

Needed as Wage-Earners

At the moment, German authorities are desperately in need of women as wage-earners. This, as you will realize, is a direct reversal of the state of affairs in 1933,

when National Socialism launched its campaign with the declaration that men must work and women must sit at home. But the change-over is accepted with extraordinary stoicism and courage.

The 1933 doctrine of National Socialism fitted in very well, of course, with the desire of Germany's younger women, especially those of the working classes. Hausfrau at heart, and a little weary of hearing their elders dilate upon such subjects as "equality" and "economic independence," they were willing enough to believe that child-bearing and homemaking were, after all, their special business. The fact that matters have now turned in an opposite direction and that they are still offering willing co-operation, is proof of a loyalty which can rise above the merely personal and look to what is generally believed to be the good of the whole community.

It is a fact that National Socialism, pressed by the demands of rearmament and like activities, has so far gone back upon its original declarations in regard to women that between 1933 and 1938 the increase in paid employment among women showed itself as relatively and absolutely greater than among men.

In Germany there exists a body known as the Labor Front. This body—directly part of the State—

has in its care all questions which concern the workers of the country, and it is interesting to discover that, pressed for a larger supply of what is called the "female reserve," it is finding itself driven to acknowledge that hardly any of the "reserve" now remains and that, if a larger supply is wanted, the ranks of married women are the only ones from which it can be drawn.

To employ married women—even for the relief of men on military service—is not what National Socialism really intended when first it set out. During the years of economic depression, such employment was indeed hotly attacked. But authority has been forced to change its methods and married women are now being urged to take up work—even though it be temporarily—in order to "keep their hand in" and so be ready for full-time employment at any moment.

No Married-Worker Problem

In 1933, the married women of the educational field were startled by a decree which excluded them completely from the teaching world. In 1938, former elementary schoolmistresses, although married, were welcomed back to their posts. The iron and other metal industries now make arrangements whereby married women—even those who have children to care for—may yet undertake half-time employment.

In 1933, all occupations were divided rigidly into "men's" or "women's." Today such rigidity has disappeared. The question as to what is typically feminine in the way of employment is now not asked in Germany. It is substituted by the question as to what employments are not specifically masculine, in order that women may be placed in them. In Berlin, not very long ago, an appeal was issued asking everybody not already in work to inform the Labor Front of their situation, when suitable employment would be found for them. Women are now employed in industries which, until recently, were run entirely by men—quarrying, brick works, furniture polishing, transport, the metallurgical and chemical industries and the like.

Mothers' Helpers

All this, of course, having somewhat violent repercussions upon such occupations as the social services, in agriculture, and especially in domestic service. These branches of work are, at the moment, desperately understaffed, and in order to remedy matters, a year of compulsory labor has been introduced whereby girls—and there are now between 300,000 and 400,000 of them—undertake to help overworked peasant women and mothers of large families. Furthermore, orders were issued at the end of 1938 which forbade the extension of passports to German girls who were employed in domestic service outside Germany, while early this year domestic training was regulated on a uniform basis for the whole country. Most of what I have told you has respect to the women of the work-

Through the Editor's Window

On Enjoying Other People's Vacations

By Milledune Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How good are you at enjoying other people's vacations? "I think I get as much fun out of the trips my friends take as I do out of my own," writes a friend whose letters are always rich in interest and delight. And I am convinced she does!

It is more than merely being happy over the good times someone is having. It is taking steps to know about the part of the country visited. It may be only a small town in Ohio or a village not far from your home in London. Yet there must be things about it you could rouse up an interest in. Historical landmarks, the look of the landscape, types of homes, what the people like to do, what they think about the New Deal or the British foreign policy, what about their young people, how the place seems to express the region, and dozens of other points. Maybe it is a summer resort to which people from many other parts of the country come. People are usually worth knowing if you can delve deeply enough. Their jobs are interesting, their characters, their experiences.

There are always cartoons of people nailed down by some returned traveler determined to show a lot of snapshots—sometimes very amusing because we've all been caught that way. Those who have traveled have discovered that many of the stay-at-homes don't really want to hear much. "Did you have a good time, and what did you do?" is a question they prefer to be answered in brief. And it is a fact that some returned travelers can make themselves monotonous in the way they tell of their experiences and show their pictures.

But this need not be. There are ways of drawing people out. Some good questions will help the traveler to share—only they must

sound spontaneous and as if part of the conversation. Think what kinds of things you would like to know about the part of the country visited. It may be only a small town in Ohio or a village not far from your home in London. Yet there must be things about it you could rouse up an interest in. Historical landmarks, the look of the landscape, types of homes, what the people like to do, what they think about the New Deal or the British foreign policy, what about their young people, how the place seems to express the region, and dozens of other points. Maybe it is a summer resort to which people from many other parts of the country come. People are usually worth knowing if you can delve deeply enough. Their jobs are interesting, their characters, their experiences.

And if you can get your friend to describe for you the scene she found most beautiful, tell you about the person she found most delightful and why, pass along to you the thing that really meant most to her during her time away; you not only double her good time through giving her an opportunity really to share it, but take yourself on a broadening "trip," as well.

It takes practice, of course, and imagination, with some extra reading but it gives you almost as many vacations as you have friends. Try it and see.

A Wednesday Column

Practical Slip Covers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have found it hard to keep chintz or cretonne slip covers looking nice. So I have bought some bright Turkish towels for my covers, two large ones sewn together for the davenport, and two small ones for the arms, one large one for each armchair and the small ones for the arms. For the

Cogswell chairs the wash clothes are large enough for the arms. Besides being bright and cheerful, they have the added attraction of being economical and practical. They can be put in the washing machine, dried, and are then ready for duty, without having to be ironed.
Miss M. S., Ohio

new state of affairs a recognition of their powers. The older—those who remember the struggle of European women for established equality in pre-war years—regard each demand as a possible step towards a realization of that balance of usefulness between men and women which, they say, must eventually influence the course of peace.

Yours very sincerely,
Phyllis M. Lovell

Miss Lovell's Continental Newsletter goes the first Wednesday of each month.

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In a unique Redwood box!



You can not imagine These are 4 simply exquisite odours—Memories, Moonlight, Glorioso, and Luxury. Do try them! the curious kind of delicacy and aristocratic fragrance of these truly superior odours; try them and know.

Send No Money [Merely pay the postman]
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PAUL RIEGER & COMPANY (Est. 1872)
243 Art Center Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
Send me the 4 exquisite new Rieger perfumes in genuine Redwood Treasure Chest on our Money Back Guarantee.
I'll pay the postman ☐ I enclose \$1.00 ☐

Their scent is like the essence of flowers.
A DROP or two gives a lasting scent, yet, so ultra-delicate. Fascinating, alluring, aristocratic. Have you ever before seen anything like this in perfume? See coupon below.
Introductory Offer:
Four 1 dram trial bottles, of these exquisite \$5.00 an ounce odours right now for only **\$1.00**
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Money Back if not 100% pleased.

And besides: While giving \$2.50 regular perfume value at \$1.00, we give you also right now this beautiful new Redwood Treasure Chest made from the Giant Redwood trees of California, 8 inches x 3 inches an ideal gift.
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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1939

Closing Stocks
Pages 14-15
Bonds — Curb

'Met' District Towns to Pay Upkeep Costs

Annual \$500,000 bill for
maintenance of boule-
vards still goes to com-
munities

Cities and towns in the Metropolitan District must continue to shoulder the \$500,000 annual cost of maintaining the Metropolitan District Commission's boulevards as the result of Senate action today on a bill to transfer the cost to the State.

The Senate killed the bill at the enactment stage which was the last stage before the bill was to go to the Governor for his approval and signature. This is one of the few times that legislation has been killed at this late stage. The legislation would have meant reduction of the City of Boston's expenses by \$225,000 a year.

The Governor won an important victory today for his economy program of bureau consolidation and abolition when the Senate voted 22-12, after an hour's debate, to wipe out the State Division of Securities and transfer its work to the Public Utilities Department. The vote legislates out of office John H. Backus, a former assistant secretary to former Gov. James M. Curley.

This measure was previously approved by the House, along with legislation to abolish the State Smoke Abatement Division.

Several persons have conducted strenuous campaigns to retain both divisions, insisting they are essential parts of state government. Both bills have already been adopted by the House of Representatives.

Weather Predictions

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
For Boston and vicinity: Generally fair weather this afternoon and tonight; slightly cooler tomorrow morning; fair, becoming cloudy; gentle westerly wind; light rain or drizzle on Thursday; increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Vermont: Fair, slightly warmer in north portion tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

New Hampshire: Fair, slightly cooler on the coast tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast: Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle northerly winds becoming variable and shifting to southeast; fair tonight; increasing cloudiness Thursday.

Official Temperatures
Boston 70 69 Minneapolis 71 71
Chicago 67 66 New York 70 71
Denver 67 66 Norfolk 70 71
Detroit 67 66 Philadelphia 72 72
Kansas City 73 73 St. Louis 72 73
Los Angeles 64 60 San Francisco 67 67
Miami 79 87 Washington 78 80

A-7.30 a. m. E. D. S. T. Aug. 2.
B-Maximum, Aug. 1.

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 1:33 p. m.; height 9.7 feet
Thursday, 1:43 a. m.; height 9.7 feet
Light all vehicles by 8:34 p. m.

U. S. First in Chemistry; Germany Is Now Third

By the Natural Science Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor
The United States, not Germany, now holds world leadership in chemistry, according to statistics assembled by Prof. E. J. Crane, of Ohio State University, for the American Chemical Society which holds its ninety-eighth meeting in Boston, Sept. 11 to 16.

Both in chemical research and chemical industry, this country for the first time outranks all other nations, he says. Along among the major powers, the United States has gained in the number of chemical patents issued during the past five years. English, he disclosed, is the predominant language of natural science, the United States and England accounting for 40 per cent of all the scientific periodicals published. The greatest volume of published research originates in the United States with Great Britain second. Germany, a decade ago in first place, has dropped to third. Russia and Japan show striking gains.

"The center of greatest activity in chemistry, both in laboratory and plant, was once in Germany," Professor Crane says in summarizing his review, soon to appear in "Chemical Abstracts" in which the findings of the Society's international science reporting system are published.

"The issuing of patents on chemical subjects in a country is perhaps not a direct measure of industrial chemical activity in that country, but significant trends are disclosed by patent statistics," Professor Crane reports continues.

"During the last five years, United States patents on chemical subjects have increased 15 per cent in number over the preceding five years, whereas there has been a decrease of 12 per cent for the same periods in British patents of chemical interest, a decrease of 23 per cent for similar French patents and a



Prof. E. J. Crane
Of Ohio State University, head
of the international reporting
system of the American Chem-
ical Society.

decrease of 30 per cent for German chemical patents. Totals for these countries range from around 7,000 patents of chemical interest issued in the United States in 1938 to less than 3,000 issued in Germany.

"Ten years ago, Germany was still leading in chemical publication, but the United States had drawn up to become a close second. Now the United States is leading in chemical activity thus measured, with the British Empire second and Germany third. Russia has passed France to take fourth place. France is fifth and Japan has nosed out Italy for sixth place."

New Jobs Insurance Plan Out

A merit rating plan to save Massachusetts employers \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 on unemployment compensation payments and liberalization of benefits to unemployed eligibles by approximately 30 per cent were being considered by the Legislature today following a special message recommendation from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The Governor submitted the program which was drafted by J. Edwin Doyle, Director of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation.

Mr. Doyle in his report to the Governor said that the plan was devised "because of the manner in which our fund is growing in Washington." The Massachusetts unemployment compensation reserve fund now totals \$61,000,000 compared to \$28,000,000 paid out in benefits in 1938. This year, it is estimated employers' contributions will total \$36,000,000, while benefits paid will reach \$20,000,000.

Under the merit rating plan the maximum employer payment would be the present flat rate of 2.7 per cent of the pay roll. By maintaining good employment ex-

perience records the payment could be cut to as low as one half of one per cent.

Mr. Doyle insisted "the merit rating plan should have a good effect on stabilization and thereby permit employees to benefits through employment rather than through unemployment."

Under the Doyle plan for liberalization of benefits, the minimum weekly benefit would be increased from \$3 to \$6 while the maximum benefit would remain at \$15. Furthermore, part-time workers would become eligible for unemployment benefits.

Somerville WPA Workers Asked to Sign Loyalty Oath

Somerville WPA workers were presented with pledge cards today to sign, containing an oath of fidelity to the nation intended to prevent the employment on WPA of any person who advocates the overthrow of the Government by force or violence.

William Sullivan, co-ordinator in the city, stated the new WPA appropriation law requires all WPA workers to take the oath.

City Man Finds Farm Life Soft!

Field day at Waltham re-
veals host of labor-sav-
ing devices and not a
horse in sight.

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beaver Street, Waltham, was a great place to get right with the world today. Under a cobalt sky, a cool breeze drifting across lacy asparagus, rustling six-foot corn and acres of other farm produce, it was a locale inspired to make any city worker chuck his indoor job for overalls and a farmer's straw hat.

Hundreds were convinced of it. They may not have been deserting city vocations but they were converging in an unbroken line of cars on the Waltham Field Station of Massachusetts State College, to inspect the experimental plots and to witness amazing demonstrations of agricultural machinery and equipment which would almost persuade the city man the farmer's life is a merry one.

The occasion was the twenty-first annual Field Day of the Waltham Station, celebrated jointly with the Boston Market Gardeners' Association. Ray M. Koon, head of the Station, and his staff, were hosts.

Snaugged against a shaded hillside was a huge tent, to house the vegetables in competition—quite the finest ever shown, according to Mr. Koon. Nearby, was a refreshment tent, to supplement generous picnic baskets brought from farm homes. Ranged outside was a complete exhibit of automotive farm machinery that literally did everything classed as labor on the farm. The range covered plowing and planting the seed on up to a washer which made the produce ready for the table.

There was not a horse in sight. That might not appear to be the principle feature to those taking part in the field day professionally but it was a revelation to the writer. Underfoot was rich, crumbly loam—earth with a good smell. Everywhere were tracks of oversize, heavy-duty tires, an 1125-24, for example.

Several new machines made their debut today. Here's one—the rototiller—it's a new type of plow with rotating teeth which thoroughly pulverize the soil, preparing a seedbed for the planter which is attached. This machine plows, harrows, and seeds an acre an hour. Another, the Farmall, a one-row tractor, carries the sub-title "cultivator" as the engine is off center and the operator can see exactly where he is going along the row.

It's an all-purpose tractor that plows and cultivates and displaces horses on the farm.

Equally interesting was the vegetable washer with a linked chain-conveyor belt which carries the products from the buncher through a high-pressure shower of water from a battery of nozzles to the packer. It can handle 30 dozen bunches of radishes an hour, 165 dozen stalks of celery; all vegetables except radishes are fed one row at a time.

Labor Saving Stressed at Farm Exhibit



By a Staff Photographer

Upper left: The Rototiller makes its debut. This machine plows, harrows, and seeds farm land at the rate of an acre an hour. Upper right: Doris Dempsey of Lexington, Mass., gathers a basket of fresh corn. Lower: Vegetable washing machine in action. Celery, carrots, radishes, and other farm produce pass through a powerful spray and come forth ready for the kitchen table.

Machinery Holds Spotlight at Waltham Field Station

Saltonstall Firm In Barre Strike; Urges Mediation

In a five-minute conference between H. Nelson Flanders, Assistant Treasurer of the Barre (Mass.) Wool Combing Company whose property is now under State police guard, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today, the Governor told the company officer that he could not expect the State police to remain in Barre indefinitely in the maintenance of law and order.

"I will not and cannot use the State police in a labor dispute," said the Governor, recommending a meeting with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Mr. Flanders declared he had no confidence in the Board and was instructed by the Governor to leave them out of it because they have only limited powers. Steel-helmeted State Troopers, sent to the scene by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill Monday night to avert "riots and bloodshed" feared by Barre selectmen, still patrolled the streets but there was no repetition of Monday's fist-fighting.

Maple Syrup Defended

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 2 (AP)—A Vermont jury handed the Government a defeat last night in the United States District Court, returning a verdict for the Cary Maple Sugar Company of St. Johnsbury, claimant in a civil suit brought by the Government to condemn 949 drums of maple syrup on the ground it contained lead in a quantity injurious to health.

Guests Present

Among the prominent guests were Dr. Alexander Dornier, Director of the Rhode Island School of Design, and his wife; Mr. Alam Burroughs of the Fogg Museum, and Mrs. Burroughs; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Goodrich of the Whitney Museum; Mayor and Mrs. Henry S. Wheeler; Harrison S. Morris, President of the Newport Art Association, and Mrs. Morris; Dr. and Mrs. Stephen E. Luce; Mrs. Eugene Roberts, daughter of Countess Szechenyi; Miss Connetta Scaravaglione, noted Italian sculptor; Perry Belmont; Mrs. Nicholas Brown; Mrs. Paul FitzSimons; Mrs. William A. M. Morin; Mrs. Thorndike Phelps and many others.

Those in charge of the exhibit, which will continue through August, are Mr. Harrison S. Morris, Miss Helena Sturtevant, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, Mrs. Sydney L. Wright, Jr., Miss Marion K. Carry, William H. Drury, Mrs. Charles H. Russell, Jr., Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., Miss Eva Dahlgren, Dr. Stephen B. Luce, Miss Alice Brayton, William King Covell, Miss Edith M. Wetmore, Miss Ruth Thomas.

The gardens of two of Newport's beautiful estates were open to the public yesterday and were enjoyed by many before the art reception. Gardens visited were those of Mrs. Nicholas Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan.

Kennebunk Sees Rare Relics Garnered by Old Sea Captains

KENNEBUNK, Maine, Aug. 2—There will be more than the tang of salt sea air to remind visitors to Kennebunk today and tomorrow that this historic town was once a thriving seaport from which Yankee sea captains sailed to the distant corners of the earth. Down from the attics of old Kennebunk homes will be brought antiques and curios from foreign lands to be put on display in the second annual exhibit of sea captain's treasures in the town hall.

Reminiscent of Long John Silver will be the coin exhibit with its pieces of eight minted in Spain, Mexico, and Colombia. There will also be hand-hammered English coins of the realm of Charles II and Irish coins rejected as money by the Irish and sent to be used in the colonies. A George III coin minted in Virginia will interest those who trace the development of money in this country.

A canary yellow silver huster set with a Grecian border brought to Kennebunk before the Revolution by a Captain Wise and still containing 32 pieces in excellent condition will be displayed. Of unusual interest to collectors of antiques will be a pitcher brought back from the expedition to Louisiana in 1745 and given by Thomas Perkins, Jr., commander of a company, to his family in whose possession it still remains. Unlike any were made in North America its origin is said to be in Europe.

Other rare items to be shown are a candelabra of five whale oil lamps, a collection of wood, china, and rag dolls, old books—a ship captain's Bible with notations on

D. A. V. Urged To Safeguard U. S. Liberties

Hines tells veterans of
new benefits obtained
during year—Costs are
increasing.

Americans who now enjoy freedom of speech and worship while these privileges are rigorously contested in other parts of the world must pass on this heritage to "those who come after us," Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines told the national convention of Disabled American Veterans of the World War today at the Hotel Statler.

Speaking on the twenty-fifth anniversary of Germany's invasion of France, General Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, declared that no group of men in the United States would be less likely to want another war.

"Although you would have your sons from the dangers you have faced you would not do this at the sacrifice of national honor," the General said.

On this theme General Hines closed his address which was a recounting of progress made by the Disabled American Veterans in obtaining increased pensions for women who lost their husbands as a result of war service and better hospitals for those who have been permanently disabled ever since.

Benefits Obtained
The new benefits obtained in Congress this year he summarized as follows:

Two new laws to benefit 55,000 widows and orphans at an annual cost of \$7,688,000 and an average yearly distribution of \$140 a person. The laws provide increased monthly compensation rates and broaden eligibility requirements.

An amendment giving increased payments to veterans for various types of major disabilities, 9,000 World War veterans will benefit by several years' distribution of \$140 a person. The laws provide increased monthly compensation rates and broaden eligibility requirements.

A clause in the 1940 Work Relief Act which exempts veterans continuously employed on the WPA from the 18-month clause; this clause serves the dismissal of all on the WPA for that period to be dropped for 30 days.

A hospital construction program now under way by PWA that will add 10,000 new beds; because of the Federal public works programs "our permanent building program has been advanced by several years" and has already met a definite need.

Costs Are Increasing

General Hines reported that while the number of disabled veterans has become "relatively stabilized," sums paid out by the Federal Government are increasing year by year as advancing age adds to the "severity of war incurred disabilities," or lessens the ability of veterans to carry on.

In providing work relief, the Federal Government has done its part for veterans; but "we must look to private employment for the ultimate solution of this problem," the General said.

[The average age of all war veterans, disabled and otherwise, is now 47; consequently all veterans organizations are engaged in a drive to discourage dismissal of workers over 40 by private industry, Jack Crolley, Chairman of the National Employment Committee of the American Legion, told reporters just before General Hines began his address. Veterans are making progress in keeping men over 40 at work, Mr. Crolley said.]

General Hines touched briefly on the Administration's defense program "which he termed the Nation's greatest assurance against being involved in other conflicts." It is hoped, he added, that the adequacy of the Nation's defenses will never be put to test.

Maine's Eleven Mt. Hedgehogs Bring Protests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 2—Maine Development Commission officials complained today that there are too many Hedgehog Mountains in the State.

Compiling a booklet on mountain climbing, they found that there are eleven elevations named after this prickly-backed animal. But that is only the beginning. The Commission would like to have somebody do something about the 29 eminences that are called Bald Hill or Bald Mountain; the 10 that are called Moose; the 14 named Peaked; the 10 known as Pinnacle and the 24 called Black Hill, Nubble or Mountain. Not so bad, but bad enough, are nine Bear Mountains, six Pleasant Mountains, eight Round Mountains, and five Sugarloaf Mountains.

It is all very confusing and the Commission is going to ask the next Legislature if it won't please appoint a commission to do a little name changing.

Newport Art Association Holds Reception

By Wanda MacDowell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2—"Newport's reputation as the 'capital of pleasure' has been pushed to the fore so decidedly that the world has almost forgotten the rich historical background that makes this one of the most interesting cities in America," said Miss Helena Sturtevant in giving the address of welcome at the reception which opened the Tercentenary Exhibition of the Art Association of Newport yesterday.

To bring to the public a wider knowledge of Newport's early history, both social and civic, the Art Association has arranged a most delightful exhibition of

paintings, etchings, drawings, photographs, and maps and a remarkable loan exhibit of portraits of distinguished residents of Newport of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The old Griswold estate, which is the permanent home of the Art Association, was thronged with visitors who enjoyed the pictures in the main galleries done by members of the association, all of Newport subjects, as well as the loan exhibit in the Cushing Memorial and refreshments served on the lawn.

Association's Founder

Mrs. John Elliott (Maud Howe Elliott, daughter of Julia Ward Howe) one of the founders of the association, was honor guest of the

afternoon. Happy in greeting her host of friends, Mrs. Elliott said, "It has been a long hard pull, but a joyous one. I am still the active Secretary of the Association because I must go on working. Life, to me, without work would be a terrible thing."

Mrs. Elliott also founded the Association of the Four Arts in Palm Beach which has grown to be one of the most important art organizations in the South.

Among the interesting portraits of socially prominent residents of Newport, lent by descendants, were those of Mrs. August Belmont, painted in 1854 by George Peter Alexander Healy in Paris at the time Mr. Belmont was United States Minister to The Hague; Mrs.

Hamilton McK. Twombly, painted by John Sargent; Henry A. C. Taylor, also by Sargent; Count and Countess Laszlo Szechenyi, by Philip Laszlo; Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, by Howard Cushing; Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, by Howard Cushing; Cornelius Vanderbilt, by Frank Holl; William H. Vanderbilt, by Daniel Huntington; Edith Wharton, painted in 1870 by Edward May; "The Young Commodore" (Perry Belmont) by Eastman Johnson; Mrs. John Elliott, by Burr Freidley and many others.

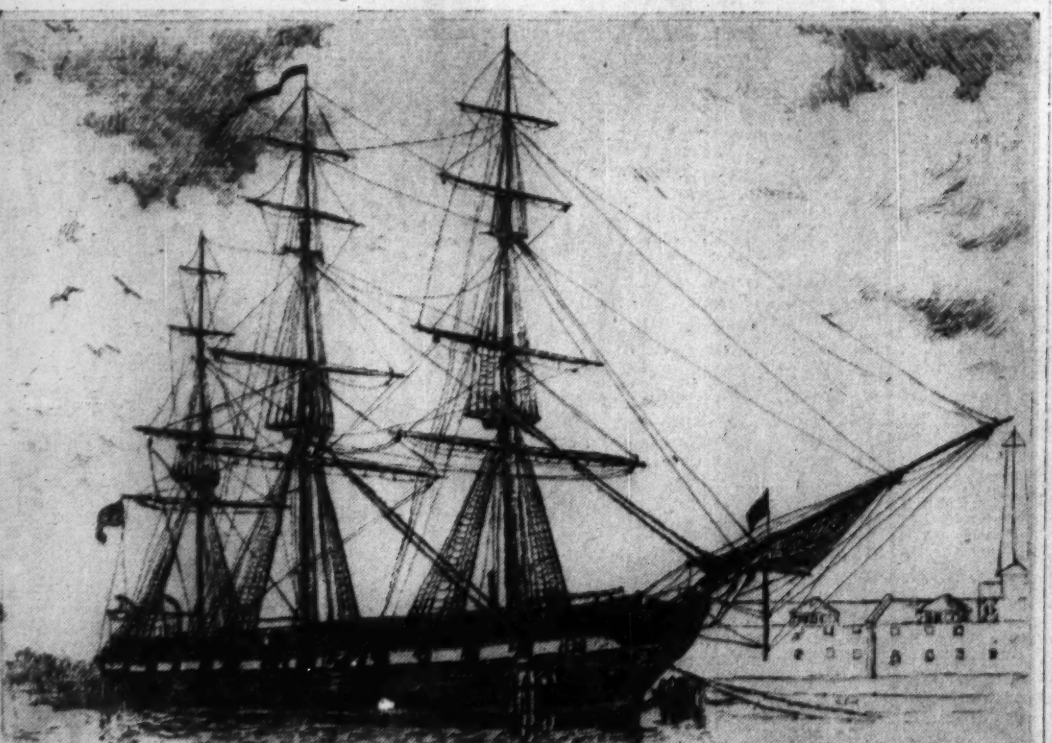
Present at the table were Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, who also gave a large luncheon before the reception, Mrs. Henry C. Wheeler, Mrs. George Warren, Jr., and Mrs. George Hunter.

Guests Present

Among the prominent guests were Dr. Alexander Dornier, Director of the Rhode Island School of Design, and his wife; Mr. Alam Burroughs of the Fogg Museum, and Mrs. Burroughs; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Goodrich of the Whitney Museum; Mayor and Mrs. Henry S. Wheeler; Harrison S. Morris, President of the Newport Art Association, and Mrs. Morris; Dr. and Mrs. Stephen E. Luce; Mrs. Eugene Roberts, daughter of Countess Szechenyi; Miss Connetta Scaravaglione, noted Italian sculptor; Perry Belmont; Mrs. Nicholas Brown; Mrs. Paul FitzSimons; Mrs. William A. M. Morin; Mrs. Thorndike Phelps and many others.

Those in charge of the exhibit, which will continue through August, are Mr. Harrison S. Morris, Miss Helena Sturtevant, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, Mrs. Sydney L. Wright, Jr., Miss Marion K. Carry, William H. Drury, Mrs. Charles H. Russell, Jr., Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., Miss Eva Dahlgren, Dr. Stephen B. Luce, Miss Alice Brayton, William King Covell, Miss Edith M. Wetmore, Miss Ruth Thomas.

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U. S. Frigate Constellation
Etching of history-encrusted American frigate now moored at Newport Naval Training Station

Three First-Run Films Continue

'Bachelor Mother,' 'Andy Hardy,' 'Each Dawn I Die' held over for a second week.

Incoming Films

August is being ushered into the movie houses of Boston by a continuation of current programs. The double bill at the State and Orpheum—Mickey Rooney in "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever" and "They All Come Out"—holds over intact for a second week. So do the two features at the Metropolitan—James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die" and Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles in "Night Work."

At the Keith Memorial, "Bachelor Mother" with Ginger Rogers and David Niven in the star parts, starts on a second week Thursday; but the second half of the bill, beginning tomorrow, will be changed. The new co-feature will be "Ex-Champ" with Victor McLaglen, Tom Brown, and Nan Grey as the leading players. It is described as a prize-fighting yarn about a broken-down pugilist who has reared a worthless son but still is prepared to sacrifice everything to rescue the boy.

'Speedway' Racing

A new double-feature program is announced for the Paramount and Fenway to begin Thursday. The major item is "Indianapolis Speedway," with Ann Sheridan, Pat O'Brien, John Payne, and Gale Page as the conspicuous players.

The story seems to be concerned with the efforts of an automobile racing champion to keep a younger brother from following the same pursuit. There is also something about the elder brother's disapproval of the youngster's romantic interests. Background to the climactic scenes of the film is provided by the annual 500 mile race at the Indianapolis Speedway. Lloyd Bacon directed the production and Howard Hawks provided the story.

"Waterfront," the second film, seems to be concerned with rackets and racketeers along the docks of New York. Gloria Dickson, Dennis Morgan, Marie Wilson, and Sheila Morgan head the cast.

Fields and McCarthy

W. C. Fields, Edgar Bergen, and Charlie McCarthy will be seen on the screen at the Trans-Lux, beginning Friday, in "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man." Another of Mr. Bergen's henchmen, Mortimer Snerd, has a place in a cast which includes Mary Forbes, Thurston Hall, John Arledge, Edward Brophy, Arthur Hohl, and Eddie (Rochester) Anderson.

The second feature, "Service De-Luxe," is a farce comedy with Constance Bennett, Vincent Price, Charles Ruggles, Mischa Auer, Helen Broderick, and Joy Hodges. Newsreels will complete the program.

August Clearance SALE

On discontinued models of
IVY CORSETS
and Combinations.
For August Sale Only
All elastic stein with waistline control specially priced at

\$1.95

Regular Value \$3.00

IVY CORSET SHOP
300 Boylston St., Boston
7 Central St., Woburn

WINSHIP LUGGAGE SALE

Clearance Sale of slightly soiled, marred or damaged goods. The imperfections are hardly noticeable. Many are perfect and reductions are because we are out of some sizes and colors.

SPECIAL 18 inch

WARDROBE TRUNKS (Right for College) were 29.95 to 39.95 NOW 23.95 to 29.95

WARDROBE TRUNKS (The Trunk with Doors) were 29.95 to 39.95 NOW 23.95 to 29.95

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John Mielke, RKO Radio Pictures
Ginger Rogers
In "Bachelor Mother," continuing for a second week at the Keith Memorial.

N. H.-Canadian Road Opened Through Northern Wilderness

The Week in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 2.—American and Canadian immigration officials estimate more than 1,000 Americans and Canadians passed over the border on the opening day of New Hampshire's first direct point of entry into Canada.

Passenger automobiles, trucks, horse-drawn buggies, and bicycles rode over the line Sunday. As far as New Hampshire is concerned, the event marks the opening of a new customhouse, a small temporary wooden building. The customhouse rests on a rise in the highway from which may be seen the small Canadian village of Chateaufort. The Canadian Government has built a road to the line from that point.

Previous road connections between the small village and the United States have been so roundabout that few of its residents have ever visited this country. On the American side the State of New Hampshire has followed a radical departure in the laying out of a road. Previously the Daniel Webster Highway had ended at the second Connecticut Lake and between there and the Canadian line lay 10 miles of virgin forest. So the highway was laid out as a wilderness road, 10 miles without a house.

To protect the appearance of the road from events of future years, the State acquired a 1,000 foot wide strip with the highway located in the center. Part of the road is so narrow that turnouts have been provided every 500 feet. The road has been a CCC project and the camp at Pittsburg, where the boys were located, now has been abandoned.

Craftsmen's Fair
Potters, weavers, basket makers, metal workers, and other New Hampshire craftsmen will take over the fieldhouse of the University of New Hampshire, Aug. 7 to 12, for the sixth annual fair sponsored by the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts.

All through the year these

craftsmen work in their homes and small shops on articles that they either sell directly or market through the group of stores operated by the League of Arts and Crafts, which receives financial assistance from the State and private sources. Each Summer a fair is held so that the general public may have an opportunity to see a large number of craftsmen at work at various crafts and to buy their products. Right now one of the most interesting former participants in these fairs, C. P. Trufant of Franconia, is taking part in the New York World's Fair where he is working at his blacksmith trade in a setting depicting the future.

Several months ago citizens of Salem appealed to the Public Service Commission for lower rates, but an investigation had already been started and negotiations between the Commission and the Company resulted in the new lower schedule.

Based upon past consumption, it is estimated that the reduction will provide a saving of about \$22,600 a year.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows had a gold medal and a parchment scroll to present to Donn Fendler at State Park, opposite the Capitol. The awards were gifts of a Wellesley, Mass., publisher of children's magazines.

Francis J. Langan denied the charge of Herbert C. Parsons, President of the Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, that the executions, which required 40 minutes, were "examples of bungling."

Warden Denies Bungling In Electrocuting Youths

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Mayor Burgin at Helm as Yacht Wins Third in Row—Sox Second Baseman Stars

Quincy Race Week Concludes Tomorrow at Squantum Club

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A smiling easterly was in prospect today for the Quincy Race Week sailors now in their fourth day of competition and the second under the burgee of the Wollaston Yacht Club. The wind, shifting gradually through the north all morning, appeared likely to rest in the east by race time.

With Quincy's Race Week closing tomorrow under the auspices of the Squantum Yacht Club, the sailors were hoping for what looks to be a promising easterly for some "steady" racing, rather than the "fluky" kind that has been bothering the yachtsmen for the past two days.

The only "true" racing day of the week was Sunday when a steady easterly, featured by fog, was on deck. Monday, the north-west squall raised havoc with the fleet, causing such damage it dwindled yesterday's fleet from 190 to 180. Yesterday, heavy weather in the morning undoubtedly discouraged some also, but the fluky shifts throughout the afternoon were probably more disappointing.

Hardale Leads
With but few exceptions, there has been no walking away in the race for prizes. Sylvester Gookin with his Imalene, Yankee Dory, has amassed three straight triumphs. Dr. Leonard Lee's sensational Indian, Hardale, had chalked up two hull-down triumphs, but yesterday took a long drop to 10th in the shifting conditions.

Another exception is Mayor Thomas S. Burgin's Claire II, which has been showing her stern all summer. Yesterday, his duties not so pressing, the Mayor himself took the helm and skipped the Adams Class craft to its third straight win.

This morning's standing found Hardale still in the lead, although only by two points over Paul Ryan's Blue Cloud, sailed by Horatio "Dutch" Holland, and Dean Lewis' Pelican. These three were far in the van, though, as the rest of the fleet has witnessed a general shifting in the standing.

The most numerous Winabots, 200 mark will be easily reached.

News Shots From the Sports Reel



Upper: Des Moines, Iowa—Fujiko Katsutani, 14-year-old Hawaiian girl who flew 4,000 miles from the Islands to compete here, won the National (U. S. A. A. U. 200-meter breaststroke championship. All smiles is her coach, Sakamoto Soichi. Center: New York City—Mme. Rene Mathieu, French tennis player, shown on her arrival aboard the Normandie. Yesterday, she won her match in the Maitland tourney at East Hampton, L. I. defeating Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn. 6-3, 6-4. Lower: Henley-on-Thames, England—Joe Burk of the Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia, (nearest camera) pictured with L. D. Habbitts, of the Barclay Banks Rowing Club, whom he beat in his heat of the Diamond Challenge Sculls here July 6. Burk turned in his usual easy victory over R. Verrey of Poland to take the sculls for the second year in a row, when he won in the final match on July 8.

Dorothy Leonard Is Feature In Bretton Woods Swim Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 2.—A complete new set of records is predicted when the East's leading mermaids cut loose in the second annual Bretton Woods invitation swimming carnival tomorrow afternoon in the Mt. Washington Hotel pool. Evelyn Levis, Vice President of the Boston Swimming Association, who is meet director, looks for Dorothy Leonard to improve her 220-yard freestyle mark, while he expects all four records held by Doris Brennan to be shattered.

Miss Leonard, national indoor 220-yard champion, should easily surpass her present pool mark of 2:49 3-5. Miss Brennan's marks, expected to be beaten are 33 2-5 for the 50-meters freestyle; 6:17 2-5 for the 440-yards freestyle; 1:28 for the 100-meters backstroke and 1:31 2-5 for the 100-meters backstroke. A record will be established in the 100-meters freestyle.

Forty Stars

Forty stars, holding over a hundred National, New England, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Iowa and Metropolitan titles, will furnish the assault on the stopwatch in the classic swimming meet the White Mountains ever have known.

Bernice Lapp, New York University captain, competing in the colors of the Newark A. C., is the favorite in the 50-yards meters freestyle. A teammate, Betty Beaton, and Rena Carson of the Boston Swimming Association, should press her. Rachel Knowles, Maine freestyle titlist, and Dorothy Leonard, Worcester's pride, and other threats.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 8:00 P. M.

RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND

Seats at Finner's Men's Store. Hub. 2180

Give thought to your next winter's fuel
Thousands use coke for heating. Refer to local advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, where you will probably find the name of a dealer who will gladly supply you.

coke
is obtainable from fuel dealers advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

Fast Stepper
AUBREYVILLE, France (P)—A French walker, F. Cornet, broke 18 world walking records in one race. Most of the records had previously been held by H. H. Whitlock, a British Olympic walker.

YANKEE CLIPPER
LUXURIOUS YACHT TO PROVINCETOWN
By Edson Wharf
Atlantic Ave.
Daily 10 A. M.
\$2.00
Round Trip
CALL MAN. 3225 SUNDAYS \$2.00

Barrow Picks Di Maggio To Trail Speaker

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (P)—Between issuing flat denials that the New York Yankees are for sale, President Ed Barrow is getting a lot of quiet amusement out of a loose statement by Tris Speaker that he could name 15 better outfielders than Joe Di Maggio.

When he made this extravagant assertion the old "Grey Eagle" meant that baseball since it began had produced 15 more brilliant flycatchers than Di Mag. men who could go further to make a catch and then throw the ball in with better accuracy. He wasn't talking about batting, apparently.

"Foolish Statement"
"That's a foolish statement for old Spoke to make," chuckled the Yankees' veteran head. "I've been watching them come and go longer than he has, and as a matter of fact he can name just one better outfielder than Di Maggio is today. That was Speaker, himself."

"I won't take it away from Spoke. He was a marvel, the best there ever will be. But I'm afraid he's unconsciously comparing Di Maggio to himself. What other outfielder does he think was better than Joe? He couldn't mean Ty Cobb. He never was more than a hitter."

Speaker First Choice

"No, if I was in a tight spot, where maybe a World Series depended upon having a man in centerfield who could make any kind of a catch, my first choice would be Speaker and my second choice Di Maggio. People don't appreciate what a great fielder Joe is. He can do everything nearly as good as Speaker could, and he is better than Spoke was on ground balls. I see he complains that Di Maggio doesn't play in close enough. That's because Joe doesn't have to when he has a couple of men like Frankie Crosetti and Joe Gordon in front of him. Both can go back a mile. You don't see many hits landing in front of Di Maggio."

Downs Rumor

Barrow would like for Speaker to produce his list of 15, and would like to learn where the rumor arose that anyone with five or six million dollars in cash money could step up and purchase the entire Yankee Baseball empire, like buying stamps.

"The Yankees absolutely are not for sale," he declared. "They can't be sold, because Col. Jacob Ruppert will expressly stipulate that they are not to be sold or the system broken up. There is no need to raise cash to pay inheritance taxes, as has been reported. It is not yet even known the amount of such taxes, and anyway, they are to be paid out of the other parts of the Ruppert estate."

Interesting World Series

Barrow agreed that the coming World Series promised to be one of the most interesting in years, now that the National League appears to have come up with a club capable of defending itself in the clinches.

"Yes, it should be a fine Series with this Cincinnati team in there," he said, then caught himself and demanded fiercely: "But what team do you think will play against them in the Series?"

This was your reporter's tip to remain very quiet, for it never does to suggest to Barrow that the Yankees might win a pennant.

'It Isn't So—'

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2 (P)—Tris Speaker says it isn't so—that he didn't tell anyone he could name 15 better outfielders than Joe Di Maggio.

President Ed Barrow of the New York Yankees was quite amused at the statement attributed to the "Grey Eagle"—all one of the best gardeners of time. But Speaker wasn't.

"Fifteen better than Di Maggio?" he snorted today. "Why I don't know if there ever was even one."

"I never have discussed Di Maggio that way at all. Why, I would have a tough time naming even 15 great outfielders whom I've seen—I mean great outfielders."

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, New York at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at Chicago, Boston at St. Louis.

American League

St. Louis at Washington, Chicago at Philadelphia, Detroit New York, Cleveland at Boston.

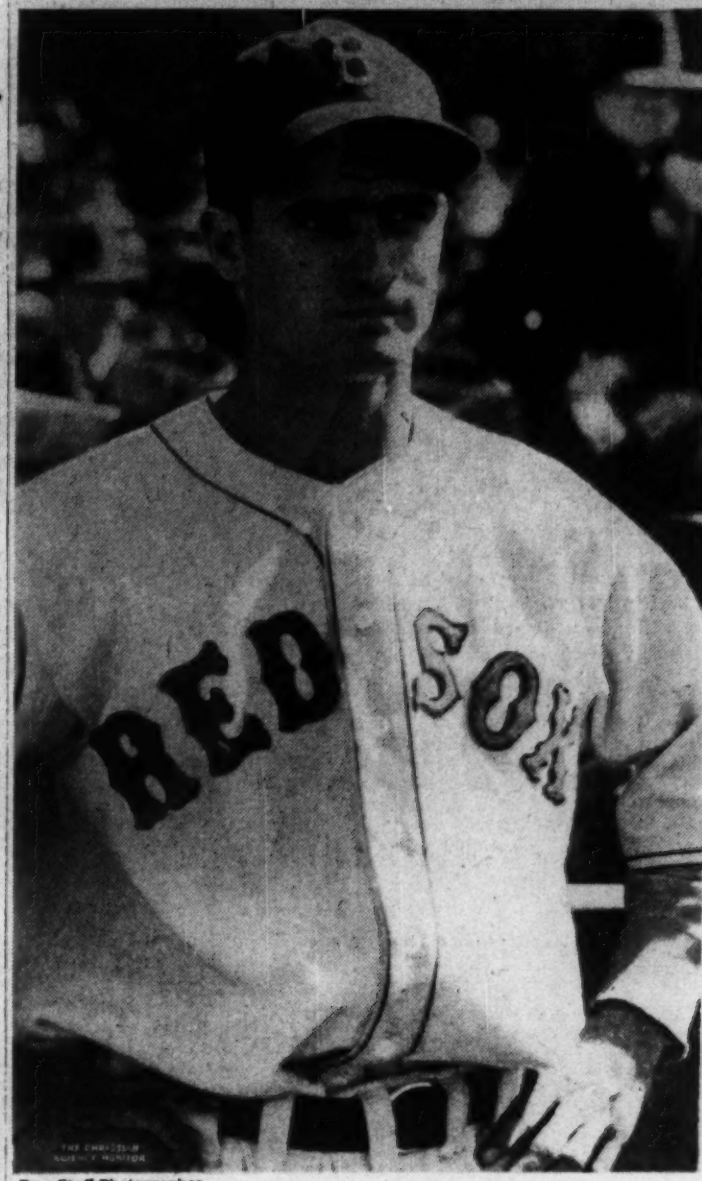
Eastern Yacht Circuit

KINGSTON, Ont. (CP)—Hansford Hora, President of the Eastern Yacht Circuit, which will hold its annual regatta in Kingston and Gananoque Aug. 17-19, announced that there will be entries from Chautauque Bay, N. Y., Clayton, N. Y., Picton, Kingston, Toronto and Gananoque.

Doerr's defensive brilliance is rarely stressed these days. The press pays more attention to batting averages. But Bob can go to his left or right, in or out. One of his most popular stunts is robbing the opposition of base hits behind first base, in short right field. In the last 12 games he has made one error, and as the Sox triumphed, no damage was done. At the end of the year those New York critics should compare the Gordon and Doerr records. They may be surprised.

Lou Finney, after connecting in 11 straight games, was stopped by Bob Feller and Joe Dobson. Nevertheless, Lou's emergency victory since his arrival from Philadelphia has been a tremendous asset. With apologies to Leo Nonnenkamp, it is doubtful if anyone else on the Red Sox payroll could have carried on in reserve as has the man who started the season with

No. 1 at Keystone Bag



Bobby Doerr, Red Sox

Doerr's All-Round Play Is Prominent at Fenway

BULLETIN

National

Boston at St. Louis, postponed, rain and wet grounds (double-header tomorrow).

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although they expect opposition from New York, where Joe Gordon operates, the Red Sox today are calling Bobby Doerr the American League's No. 1 second baseman. With Charley Gehring slowed down to a walk at Detroit and Buddy Myer fading out of the Washington picture, the youngsters have taken over the keystone play.

Gordon is firmly backed by supporters. And he should be. The Yankee can hit and he can field, and is one of the main cogs in the great New York machine. In a nation-wide poll, Joe would probably get the nod because he is with a world championship outfit. But those who follow the American League from April until October are now convinced that Doerr, the flashy Red Sox boy, is a step ahead of Gordon in the race to the crown formerly worn by Gehring.

Above Gordon

Last season there was much excitement over the second-base play of Gordon. He hit .255 and fielded for 960 in his freshman campaign, accepting 771 total chances. But Doerr, starting his first year as a regular under Joe Cronin, topped the Yankee's batting figure by 34 percentage points, bettered his defensive mark by eight, and had 47 more total chances.

Doerr's current spurt at Fenway Park has left all rivals in a cloud of dust. By hitting a pair of homers yesterday in the first Red Sox-Cleveland game, Bobby extended his streak to 14 contests and his 1939 offensive average to .325—third place among Boston regulars. The young Californian has gone hitless only twice in the most recent 31 engagements. Before starting on his latest string, he had put together an unbroken line of 13.

Slump Insurance

After watching the Red Sox for a while, one wonders how they ever came into a slump. If Jimmy Foss isn't hitting, Ted Williams is. If Ted isn't, Jimmy is. Then Cronin will come to the rescue. Sometimes Vosmik does. Lou Finney has his days. Yesterday's was Doerr's. His tenth and eleventh homers—the second with the bases loaded off Bob Feller—accounted for five Hub runs and brought Lefty Grove his eleventh mound victory. Through his 14-game streak, the second baseman has hit .433, with 28 singles in 64 tries.

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Little Chance To Move Clubs To New Cities

CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (P)—President William Harridge stepped forth today to neatly dispose of all this talk about moving the St. Louis Browns of the American League to another city.

Discussing for the first time the many reports that a realignment of cities in the circuit was contemplated, Harridge said there "definitely is no move on foot to move the Browns or any other team in the league to another city."

Poor Attendance

Poor attendance in St. Louis this season has inspired much talk of transferring the Browns or the Cards of the National League to some other city. Milwaukee and Kansas City of the American Association have been mentioned frequently as possible big league sites. Others have suggested that Detroit should have two teams, as do New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Chicago.

"Of course, it is entirely possible," Harridge added, "that in the distant future a different setup of clubs might be arranged, but such a move is certainly not imminent."

"The general baseball public possibly does not realize the many complications which would arise in the transfer of a club. You couldn't just move into a city, regardless of whether it had a minor or major league team already."

"In the interest of fair play we would have to see that a minor league would not suffer if we took one of their towns. But if a major league team did want to take over a town already occupied by a minor league team, first of all the minor league would have to be compensated."

Reasonably Compensated

"Then the minor league club involved would have to be reasonably compensated for moving elsewhere. If the interested parties were unable to agree on a sum, then Commissioner K. M. Landis could be called upon to set a price."

"By the time the major league team satisfied these claims and built a park of big league proportions, its investment probably would total more than a million dollars. And even then it would have no assurance the team would draw better there than elsewhere."

"So you see there's quite a gamble involved. On the other hand, no club could go into a city already having a big league club without the permission of the team already established there. It goes without saying this permission would be extremely difficult to obtain."

Second Day For Father-and-Son Golf Tournament

No question about the Winchester Country Club annual Father-and-Son golf tournament increasing in favor after the opening day yesterday in which 71 pairs played. Two pairs were tied for low gross with 78's and one pair registered a low net of 67. The second and final day of the 21st tournament is under way today.

D. B. and D. R. Palmer, Jr., of Charles River, grossed an 87 to net the low 67. J. A. and Francis Galvin of Brae Burn tied off late in the day to come in for a tie with J. J. Reidy and Frank Reidy for low gross of 78. Jim Reidy tried again later with son Bill, but fell short and has two more chances with Leo and Paul today.

The Palmers might well have bettered their low net had they not faltered on the last two holes soaring to a 6 on the 17th and a 7 on the 18th. The defending champions, Judge Joseph Monahan and Junior, played today, as did many other combinations.

In the Family

LACONIA, N. H., Aug. 2 (P)—They try hard to keep all the New Hampshire golf titles right in Nashua's Leonard family.

Tom Leonard, senior, perennially captures the state amateur championship and Tom, junior, was the state junior titlist last year but had to retire because he passed the age limit.

So Richard, another son of Tom, senior, took up the cudgels and won the junior crown yesterday, defeating G. Carlton Coffin of Nashua, 1 up.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"A Must" for Visitors to New York

—Readers Digest

1939 FULTON PRIZE PLAY

ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS

By Robert C. Sherwood

PLYMOUTH, W. 45, City, 6-1135, Air-Quoted

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DAILY REVUE ON THE STAGE

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KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYBOYS COMPANY present

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Commerce and Finance

Japan May Hasten U. S. Goods Buying In Next 6 Months

NEW YORK (P)—Some foreign trade circles said the United States notice to Japan of abrogation of the commercial treaty with that country might prompt some immediate expansion of Japanese purchases here of such things as iron and steel, petroleum and automobiles.

So far this year, Japanese purchases have been somewhat less than last year, but it was thought the Japanese might take advantage of the six-months' notice to increase supplies of materials for which they look across the Pacific, in preparation for the possibilities of less favorable trade conditions under such new treaty as may be negotiated.

Although Japan bought only 7.7 per cent of total American exports last year, it was individually the third best customer of Uncle Sam. Its total purchases here ran to \$239,620,000, exceeded only by the United Kingdom and Canada.

Japan Buys With Gold

In the first five months of this year, Japan took only \$96,267,000 of American products, which was \$13,711,000 less than in the same months of last year. The decline reflected somewhat smaller purchases of cotton, petroleum, automobile parts and airplanes.

Japan has been buying much more from Uncle Sam than Uncle Sam buys from her. American purchases from Japan totaled only \$126,820,000 in 1938, leaving an excess of American exports to that country of \$112,800,000. This was more than offset, however, by shipment of \$168,739,000 of Japanese gold, which was sold to the U. S. Treasury, thus providing Japan with dollars to make purchases.

In the earlier months of this year, Japanese sales to America actually showed a little higher dollar volume. Through May they amounted to \$50,230,000, up \$2,406,000 compared with last year, but this was due to higher prices for silk, resulting from curtailed production.

Swap Cotton for Silk

The outstanding trade between America and Japan was long the swapping of cotton for silk. But in 1938, Japan bought \$2,850,000 worth of cotton, and sold Uncle Sam \$83,651,000 worth of raw silk, both figures showing substantial shrinkage from earlier years. Japanese purchases of such things as iron and steel, machinery, automobiles and petroleum came to substantially more than her cotton buying.

Silk, however, remained Japan's chief stock in trade, accounting for nearly two thirds of her sales here. Some textile men say the recent development of new fibers by rayon manufacturers here, with sufficient strength and elasticity to permit use for purposes heretofore reserved for silk, may make a severe dent in Japanese silk business in years to come.

The first reaction of the silk market to news of abrogation of the treaty was a decline of a few cents a pound, but buying soon appeared, and prices came back partially.

Socony Half-Year Earnings Decline

NEW YORK (P)—Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. estimated consolidated net earnings for the first half of 1939 at approximately \$17,000,000. This compared with earnings attributable to the first half of 1938 of around \$20,000,000. Both estimates included full equity in estimated half-year earnings of non-consolidated affiliates.

Directors declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on capital stock, payable September 15 to holders of record August 21. Similar amount was paid March 15.

Atlanta Acquires 110 New Firms in 6 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta has acquired 110 business firms during the first six months of 1939, bringing in an annual pay roll of \$1,001,000 and employing 653 persons, the semi-annual report of the Industrial Bureau of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce revealed.

The additions consist of 68 new concerns and manufacturing plants and 42 resident representatives of out-of-town business houses. The report showed an increase for 1939 over the same period during 1938.

Obrion Russell & Co. Insurance of Every Description

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Tel. LAfayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Bartley 7-3540

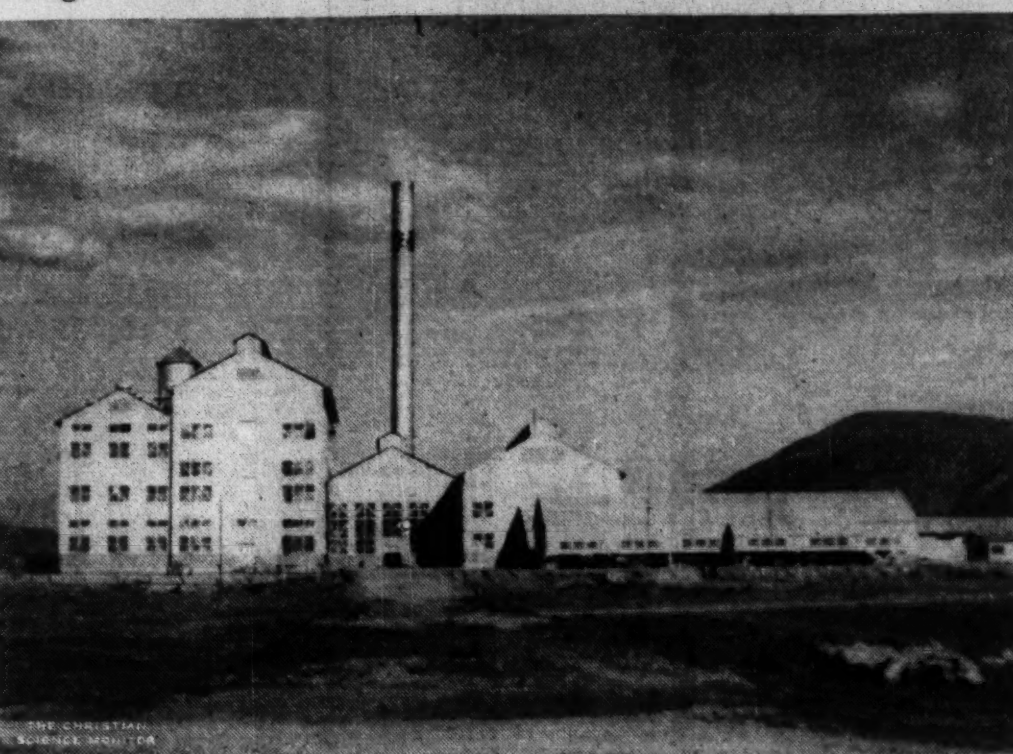
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS IN ROXBURY and its vicinity

And Oldest Savings Bank in Boston
2343 Washington St., Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station
Write for folder
"BANKING BY MAIL"
INTEREST BEGINS
AUGUST 15
114 Years of Uninterrupted Dividends

Wide Investigation of Rail and Water Freight Rates Ordered

Business and Industry

Largest Mexican Sugar Mill Run on Co-operative Basis



Mexican Farmers Reap Profit From Sugar Co-operative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Success during the first year's operation of the "Emiliano Zapata" sugar mill was marked with the recent payment of 401,160 pesos to co-operative farm and mill workers as profit from their year's labors. This mill, located at Zatepec, Morelos, is the biggest industrial project of the Cardenas government and one of the most modern sugar refineries in the world. It was constructed at a cost of 14,000,000 pesos.

Delivery of the money to the workers was made by Señor Eduardo Suarez, Minister of Finance, in the name of President Cardenas. The largest payment, 305,000 pesos, was made to the "ejidatarios" or co-operative farm workers who produced the sugar cane. Industrial workers operating the mill received 45,000 pesos as their share in the profits and 51,160 pesos were set aside for the management and improvement funds of the ejidos, or co-operative lands, and other co-operative activities.

Output Exceeds Expectations

Success of the great venture during its first year demonstrates the advantages of co-operative production and marketing to the farm and industrial worker, said Señor Enrique Gonzalez Aparicio, President of the Administrative Council of the Co-operative and of the National Workers Bank. The production of 200,000 tons of sugar cane, yielding 23,000 tons of sugar, were "far in advance of the most optimistic expectations," he said. The most significant aspect of the new industry lies in its restoration of an entire region to productive capacity. This aspect is well dramatized in the name of "Emiliano Zapata" given to the mill, for in the historical associations of that name, and in the modern actuality of the mill, lies the story of the Mexican revolution.

Construction of the mill, the biggest in the republic, was begun and a network of 5 miles of railway tracks laid. Today 200 cars travel over these tracks to haul the sugar to the mill. They link the more immediate area with the mill, which also has a railway connection with Mexico City. The Zatepec area accordingly has the best market in the Republic.

To Produce Cane and Rice

The area covered comprises 25,000 acres of which it is planned to keep 10,000 acres in permanent cane production. The remaining 15,000 acres are used for rotation with rice, which also grows abundantly in the semi-tropical climate. Financing for the farmers is handled by the National Bank of Ejidal Credit, and for the mill workers by the National Workers Bank. Advances for operation are made by Azucar, S. A., the distributing agency which buys the Zatepec production.

A long range social program is also laid out for the region with plans to construct a model village about the mill. This program includes building of workers houses, a hospital, schools, post office, community hall, sports field and stadium. Superintendent of the development is the agent for the two banks, who represents the government funds invested and its program for improving living conditions.

While the Zatepec development is the biggest combined industrial and agricultural project in the nation it is significant primarily for its mission of restoring an entire region to a constructive and productive capacity. It marks the era of re-building after revolutionary destruction and presents the changed social order in that profits from the fields and labor now go to the farmer, the worker and the government.

Cotton Consumption 1938-39 Near Level Of Previous Year

NEW ORLEANS (P)—The annual report of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, just issued, set 1938-39 consumption of American cotton at 11,086,000 bales, exclusive of linters, as compared with 11,177,000 last season and 13,253,000 in 1936-37.

The report put world carryover of American lint at 13,438,000 bales, the greatest in history, of which 13,326,000 is held in this country, almost all of it by the Government.

This world carryover, compared with 12,955,000 bales in 1937-38 and 5,740,000 in 1936-37.

Of the estimated consumption 4,327,000 bales were used by foreign mills, 5,777,000 by southern mills and 982,000 by northern mills.

"Of the carryover of lint cotton in the United States this year," the report said, "there are 11,059,651 bales held under Government loans, against 6,964,275 last year."

"Outstanding loans cover 1,664,567 bales of the 1934-35 loan; 5,272,025 bales of the 1937-38 loan and 4,123,059 bales of the 1938-39 loan."

Exports of American cotton were set at 3,622,742 bales, compared with 5,954,000 in 1937-38 and 5,776,000 in 1936-37.

Weir Says Steel Mills Are Still Selling at a Loss

PITTSBURGH (P)—E. T. Weir, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, said reports of profits by major steel producers during the first half of 1939 presented a "distorted, untrue picture" of the situation in the industry.

The chairman of the National Steel Corporation said the industry was "still operating in the red" despite increased production and attributed the condition to "failure on the part of management to be profit-minded." He asserted mills were selling at a loss.

Mr. Weir said the magazine Steel's survey showing that 13 leading producers had net earnings of \$21,109,152 for the first half did not consider preferred dividends.

"These are accumulated, always charged and must be paid," he added, estimating that instead of a profit of \$21,109,152 for the 13 producers there was actually a loss of \$3,295,000 in meeting preferred dividends.

In one instance, he said, a company reported earnings of 36 cents on preferred stock in the second quarter but paid a dividend of \$1.75.

"The difference had to come out of surplus," he said.

Fairchild Buys Control Of the Duramold Process

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation has purchased full control of all rights to the Duramold plastic manufacturing process in the aeronautical field, it was announced. In connection with the announcement of the purchase, it was stated that a license to use the process in the manufacture of large airplanes has already been sold by the company to well known aviation interests on the west coast.

Duramold is a material composed of wood fibers and synthetic resins combined under heat and pressure in such a manner that the strength, rigidity and specific gravity of the products may be controlled as required.

An airplane fuselage built of Duramold has been under trial successfully for about twenty months as part of a five-passenger executive transport ship. The surface of the plastic fuselage is extremely smooth, and for this reason it will, in the opinion of experts, contribute to increased speed over surfaces now in use.

N. Y. Central Net

NEW YORK (P)—The New York Central Railroad reported for June net railway operating income, before fixed charges and other income, of \$2,456,388, compared with \$922,244 in June last year. Railway operating revenues during the month advanced to \$26,696,492 from \$23,040,069 a year ago.

Southerners Call On President For Differential Wage

WASHINGTON (P)—President Roosevelt said he was studying a recommendation for a flat minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour for the textile industry and indicated he believed there should be a wage differential.

However, in discussing a wage differential, he explained he had not definitely made up his mind on that point. But he referred to the \$1 a week differential allowed under NRA between Northern and Southern cotton mills.

His announcement, made at a press conference, followed by a few hours a plea from Southern members of Congress and Southern cotton mill operators to the Chief Executive to use his influence toward blocking approval of the wage order recommended by a textile industry committee.

Remarking he was considering their appeal, the President said Southerners feared that if Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Wage-Hour Act, adopted the order the increased minimum would force several of their mills out of business.

Under the act the present minimum is 25 cents and automatically would become 30 cents on next Oct. 24.

The wage differential between North and South, estimated by labor officials to have been about 8.3 cents an hour in August, 1938, before the wage-hour law became effective, long has been bitterly opposed by Northern plants.

Although reluctant to disclose the details of the conference with the President earlier today, one of the group of Southerners said they had asked the President to use his influence to block the wage order.

Senator Elmer Bankhead (D) of Alabama, eight representatives and several spokesmen for cotton mills attended the White House conference, requested to present to the Chief Executive Southern contentions the wage order would close many small mills and increase unemployment.

A recommendation for the wage order by the textile industry committee is before Mr. Andrews. It has received strong support from Northern mill interests, labor and many New England state and local officials.

Persons close to the situation said the White House conference was requested by manufacturers' representatives who also conferred with the North Carolina Congressional delegation outlining their opposition to the wage order. A similar meeting was held last week with the South Carolina delegation.

Those at the White House meeting were Senator Bankhead, Representatives Robert Doughton, North Carolina; Hampton Fulmer and Butler Hare, South Carolina; Paul Brown, Georgia; William Colmer, Mississippi; Frank Boykin and Sam Hobbs, Alabama; and Walter Chandler, Tennessee.

Among manufacturers spokesmen present were Samuel F. Claiborn, Nashville, Tenn., Vice-President of the Southern Textile Institute; William C. McLaurine, Charlotte, N. C., Secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association; Harvey White, Concord, N. C.; Arthur Dixon, Gastonia, N. C.; and Paul A. Redmond, representing Alabama mills.

Pure Oil Reports Gain In Half Year's Earnings

CHICAGO (P)—The Pure Oil Company and subsidiaries reported consolidated earnings for the six months ended June 30, after all charges, were \$2,433,456, compared with \$2,021,440 in the like 1938 period.

This was the first period since completion of the company's rehabilitation program that earnings have been made available. They show, the company said, that recovery operations have improved sufficiently over those of last year to offset the decrease in producing earnings due to lower crude oil prices.

Figures were from the company's unaudited statements, and subject to the usual year-end adjustments.

ICC to Conduct Thorough Inquiry On Freight Rates

WASHINGTON (P)—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced it would attempt to bring the nation's complicated freight rate structure up to date.

It ordered a general investigation of rail and water class rates, except in Mountain Pacific territory and on transcontinental traffic, and also an investigation of freight classifications by rail and water. One official indicated that he thought the investigation might require several years.

The commission said the investigation would be made "with a view to prescribing such rates and classifications as may be found to be justified."

To Cover Vast Network

The investigation will cover the intra- and inter-territorial class rate structures in Northern, Southern, Southwestern and Western trunk-line territories.

Class rates apply to all shipments which do not move under commodity rates. They apply to traffic generally called merchandise, while commodity rates apply generally to heavy, low-rated commodities such as coal.

One commission official estimated that both 50 per cent of the tonnage in northern territory moved on class rates, but that the percentage was considerably smaller in other territories.

The present class rate structure frequently has been criticized. The South especially has objected to the rates applying to shipments to the North. These inter-territorial rates are considerably higher than the rates within the North. The South contends it should have the same rates on its shipments into the North, mileage considered, as apply on shipments entirely within the North.

The Mountain Pacific territory was not included in the investigation, officials said, because the class rate structure in effect there has brought little complaint. This is the area west of the Rocky Mountains.

Part of an "Obsolete Structure" Commissioner Charles D. Mahaffie long has advocated a general investigation of the class rate structure. As far back as 1934 he called a decision in a Western trunk-line case, "another piece of patchwork on an obsolete structure." He has made similar comments in recent cases.

Describing the investigation as "a large undertaking," the ICC said it probably would be some time before public hearings could be held because of the large amount of preliminary work necessary.

"In the meantime," it said, "efforts now being made by carriers' and shippers' organizations to revise class rate structures in the light of present conditions, and to simplify classifications, should proceed. To the extent these efforts are successful, the magnitude of the task confronting all concerned in the investigations will be decreased."

There literally are millions of class rates. So vast is the structure that it includes rates for nearly any article between any two railroad points.

Commodity Act May Get Wider Scope

WASHINGTON (P)—The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill to extend the provisions of the commodity exchange act to fats and oils, cottonseed, cottonseed meal and peanuts.

The Department of Agriculture urged the legislation in order that future trading in those commodities be subjected to the same regulations as future trading in the other commodities already covered by the act.

Continental Motors Begins New Financing Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continental Motors Corporation has now successfully completed the first step in its financing plan, according to an announcement by Van Alstyne, Noel & Co., underwriters, as a result of the purchase of 75,000 shares of the corporation's common stock by officers, directors and employees of the company and the underwriting of 50,000 additional shares of common stock by Van Alstyne, Noel & Co. together with the receipt of an additional loan of \$300,000 to Continental Motors from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, representing a corresponding increase in the mortgage indebtedness of Continental Motors Corporation to the RFC, Van Alstyne, Noel & Co. also have an option to purchase 78,348 additional common shares of Continental Motors.

The common stock financing already completed is the first to be undertaken by Continental Motors since 1933. Together with the additional loan of \$300,000 from the RFC, it has provided Continental Motors Corporation with \$550,000 of new funds, one of the major purposes of which is to meet the expense of moving the Detroit operations of the company to Muskegon, Michigan.

Continental Baking Net

NEW YORK (P)—Continental Baking Corp. and subsidiaries reported for the 13 weeks ended June 24 indicated net profit of \$1,218,946, equal to \$1.43 a share on Class "A" common, compared with \$1,178,796, or \$1.29 a Class "A" share in the comparable 1938 period. Company has nationwide baking and distributive facilities.

Celotex Executive



Mauran F. Parsons

Elected Vice-President of the Celotex Corporation in charge of the Louisiana Operations with headquarters in Marrero, Louisiana, where the main plants are located. Mr. Parsons has been with the Celotex Corporation since 1920.

Senator to Fight For Insured Loans To Little Business

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (P)—Senator James M. Mead (D-N.Y.), undaunted by Senate rejection of his proposal to provide credit aid for little business in the Administration lending bill, said today he would continue his fight for the legislation when Congress reconvened in January.

The New Yorker said he was encouraged by expressions of sympathy for the proposal by Majority Leader Alben Barkley (D-Ky.) and Senator James F. Byrnes (D-Sc.). He attributed Senate opposition to its inclusion in the lending bill to a desire to study the matter more thoroughly.

The Senate rejected by a voice yesterday an amendment by Senator Mead to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to set up a system of insured loans for little business. Another amendment which would have expanded the powers of the Federal Reserve Board to guarantee loans to small enterprises was withdrawn by Senator Mead after strong opposition developed. Senator Alva B. Adams (D-Colo.) protested the amendment involved a change in the fundamental policy of the Federal Reserve System and contended it should first be given careful study by the banking committee.

At Senator Barkley's suggestion, Senator Mead withdrew the amendment. Senator Barkley, while concurring in Senator Adams' objection, said, "We all recognize the need for aid to little business."

Senator Mead pinned his hope for future action on a special business loans bill on the small business banking subcommittee which has been authorized to study the capital and credit needs of business during the Congressional recess.

The New Yorker said he would place data before the committee substantiating his claims that "the end of small enterprise in America is not far off" unless the Government steps in.

"I am confident," he said, "that this special committee will find an urgent need for the type of legislation I propose."

Washington Gas Stock Issue Soon

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (P)—An underwriting syndicate headed by the First Boston Corp. and Glueck, Forgan & Co., will offer publicly Aug. 4 362,500 shares of common stock of the Washington Gas Light Co., at approximately \$29.50 a share, it was disclosed today. The offering will not represent new financing on the part of the company, but will be a distribution of the shares of Washington and suburban companies, a controlling interest. The company serves the metropolitan area of Washington, D. C.

Laundry Owner Sees Gains With Employee Stock Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Improvement in profit and service under an employee-stock ownership plan was reported by James E. Dann, president of Pilgrim Laundry of Brooklyn and Long Island, in an address before the New York State Laundry Owners at their recent annual convention in Utica.

Pilgrim's plan permits every employee to subscribe for as much stock as he or she wishes, and to pay for the investment in small weekly installments. As a result, Pilgrim employees today own 36,070 shares of company stock valued at \$937,820; and not a share of stock is held by anyone not working for the company.

Mr. Dann said that Pilgrim's employee-stock ownership plan, in effect since 1921, has made for more conscientious employees and a better-financed laundry bundle.

Hudson Bay Mining

NEW YORK (P)—Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. reported net profit for the six months ended June 30, before depletion, of \$2,243,591 or 81 cents a common share, compared with \$2,038,322 or 74 cents a share in the corresponding period last year.

Owners of Business Obtain Smaller Share of Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While a return to higher levels of business activity would cure some of the ills underlying corporate profits, it is evident that, even if business retains the prosperity level of 1929, corporate earnings in the aggregate will not be so large as in that year, according to an analysis by E. I. Barnes, associate editor of Standard Statistics Company.

The explanation of what has happened to corporate profits in the past decade is not solely a matter of what has happened to business activity. Since 1929, industrial and commercial activity in this country has never attained the high level of that boom year. But many individual industries have gone forward to new peaks in production and sales, and not all of these have shown a corresponding betterment in earnings. In fact, earnings of several industries have declined in the face of better business volume.

Illustrations of volume growth without comparable expansion of earnings are manifold. For example, the electric light and power industry profits are lagging far behind the growth in service supplied to the public. Kilowatt hour sales in 1938 were some 24 per cent higher than in 1929, but profits of a representative group of light and power companies were at least 30 per cent lower than in 1929.

Changed Ratio of Profits

This is not to say that profits will not recover further as sales of electricity expand, but before profits of the industry can surpass the 1929 level, prolonged spectacular growth in consumption and in plant facilities must have been recorded. Rigid regulation, lower unit selling prices and mounting taxes are prominent among factors which have changed the ratio of profits to sales and plant investment.

Another gloomy industry from the current profits standpoint is petroleum. Gasoline consumption last year ran more than 30 per cent ahead of the prosperity year 1929, but this did not flow through to investors in the form of earnings or dividends. Indeed, profits of 28 oil companies were but half as large as in 1929. Obviously, something besides lack of volume is wrong with this giant industry. A tremendous tax burden has been imposed on petroleum and its products, but there are the further profits deterrents of wasteful production poorly related to consumption and prices.

Similarly adverse trends from an investment standpoint are to be detected in the figures of the steel, shoe, cigarette, and meat packing industries.

The last good year for the steel industry was 1937, when output production came to 50,500,000 tons, or within 11 per cent of the 1929 level. Profits of 28 steel manufacturers, however, were 44 per cent under the 1929 total.

More shoes were produced in 1938 than in 1929, yet nine leading shoe manufacturers earned approximately 70 per cent less last year than in the boom ten years ago.

Cigarette consumption increased 37 per cent between 1929 and 1938, but earnings of the five largest cigarette producers dropped 14 per cent.

Meat consumption is running as high as in 1929 or higher, but seven meat packing firms operated at an aggregate loss in 1938, and in 1937 earned only 62 per cent of what they did in 1929.

Cause of Earnings Decline

Clearly, in certain industries in which there is a wide public investment interest, increased volume and better service to the public have not been synonymous with profits growth or even stability. Instead, there has been a serious deterioration of earning power which cannot be explained adequately by reference to the general economic decline.

If the general economic decline is not the sole explanation of the poor showing of corporate earnings in the past decade, what is? The answer is to be found in the tremendous social, political-economic upheaval in recent years.

Business has always moved in cycles. Formerly, on the downward swing of the cycle, all elements in the national economy contributed to halt and reverse the decline. Business performance accepted smaller profits. Taxes declined with earnings. Unemployed workers were discharged promptly, and wages were cut to a level which would make possible profitable operation and hence stimulate production.

Farmers received lower incomes as reduced industrial activity and decreased incomes of workers in industry forced down prices of agricultural products. Eventually, costs and prices were realigned and the decline was reversed.

There is no denying that the process involved widespread suffering, but so has the depression of the past 10 years, in spite of all the Federal relief, farm benefits, employment stabilization, and other "enlightened" policies of the Government and of business.

The old order had its social drawbacks, but economically it had the advantage of correcting fairly rapidly the maladjustments which had caused a decline and thus laying the groundwork for recovery.

Cyclical Upturn, Secular Growth On the cyclical upturn, of course, the process followed during the decline was reversed. Employment, wage rates, farm income, government tax receipts, and business volume and profits all went up together. Superimposed on the cyclical upturn was the secular growth factor, and the benefits of secular growth were also distributed.

As increased volume and more efficient methods of production and distribution reduced costs, business profits naturally increased. This increase was shared with the consumer, in the form of lower prices or better quality or both, and with labor in the form of higher wages and shorter hours, while government likewise obtained an increased share because tax collections were related to income and asset value of business.

Labor sometimes was forced to struggle to obtain its share, and consumers, likewise, did not usually obtain price concessions until it was evident that the volume increase resulting from lower prices would more than offset the narrowing of margins. But when the increased profits were there to divide, they were eventually split up among labor, consumers, and corporate ownership, with competition usually the chief factor in forcing such division.

The difference in recent years is that government, labor, and the consumer have demanded and received a larger share of the profits of business without any increase in the profits which business can divide. The result has been to take money away from share owners to pay higher taxes and higher wage rates while at the same time reducing prices.

Earnings Down Since 1929

Corporate earnings have shown a net decline since 1929, but taxes and wage rates have increased and farm income has declined much less rapidly than industrial earnings. The bondholder, like the stockholder, has been getting a decreasing share of business profits, as the trend of money rates since 1929 clearly indicates.

How much longer recent trends will continue is not easily predictable, but that business ownership must reconcile itself to a permanently smaller share of business profits appears certain.

On the bright side of the picture are new industries and isolated companies which are achieving new highs in both output and profits despite the handicaps of general business depression.

The Standard Statistics Company recently compiled a list of 84 sizable corporations, all of which earned more in 1938 than in the boom year 1929. Net income of the 84 companies in 1929 was \$236,511,000, and in 1938 it was \$397,217,000, a gain of 26 per cent. These companies are scattered over a wide range of industry, with a little more than half of them in the petroleum, gold mining, retail trade, machinery, aircraft, beverage, textile and paper fields.

Industries which, relatively, were in their infancy in 1929 have made enormous strides in the past 10 years. Aircraft manufacturing, for example, attained a new high last year, and 1939 will probably see this record beaten by 50 per cent. Profits have not kept pace, although 1938 earnings of a representative group of airplane manufacturers were slightly ahead of 1929. This lag is to be looked for in a rapidly expanding industry, which necessarily cannot be operated as efficiently as one which has attained the major portion of its growth.

Listed New York Bond
and New York Curb
QuotationsRaw Wool Sales
Continue Fair;
Prices Are Firm

Weekly Wool Review

Sales of wool continue on a very fair scale with prices firm. A tendency to advance prices was noted by several wool houses who raised their asking price to 70 cents, secured, for good French combed length, fine territory wools, in original bags. On the other hand, buyers were bidding 67 to 68 cents for this wool and occasionally succeeded in securing small lots at their specified prices.

The advancing price trend prompts some buyers to hesitate and even to cancel orders for wool in certain instances. Yet business goes steadily on, even if curtailed a bit from recent volume. Texas 12-month wool is in demand, with prices ranging from 67 to 71 cents, secured. Only a few choice clips are still available for which holders firmly ask 72 to 73 cents, secured.

Imports Increase

Wool is not too plentiful and the visible supply as represented by stocks of apparel wool in hands of dealers, topmakers, and manufacturers, as of July 1, amounted to 122,915,000 pounds against 139,260,000 pounds one year previously. Imports are already running much larger than last year.

Wool receipts at Boston from overseas, totaled 62,548,859 pounds in the fiscal year ending July 1, against 21,035,342 pounds for the corresponding period of the previous year. Receipts of overseas apparel wool at Boston in the first six months of this year were 26,795,883 pounds, according to customs figures.

Australia's clip for 1939-1940 is estimated at 3,096,500 bales more than the previous season. Opening date for Australian sales is Aug. 28, at Sydney and the wool growers have announced that offerings prior to the close of the calendar year would not exceed 1,450,000 bales.

Imported Wools Firm

Imported wools at Boston are held firmly but with relatively little being withdrawn from bonded warehouse for new sale. Heavy withdrawals are reported for consumption, however, where the owners apparently find need for it.

Mohair is selling in modest fashion with sorted at firm prices. Original bag adult Texas mohair is held for 45 cents by most sellers but the bulk of the buyers talk 42 to 43 cents, buying a little at those levels. Whenever kid mohair is offered in Boston at 75 to 80 cents in original bags, for Texas mohair, there is no apparent difficulty in selling it. Security, however, represents any sizable sales. In Texas, mohair is on a basis of 42 cents for adult and 10 to 13 cents higher for kid.

Province of Quebec
\$30,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK—The offering of \$30,000,000 of bonds of the Province of Quebec by a group headed by The First Bond Corporation represents the first public financing undertaken by that province in the United States since 1931. The new financing comprises an issue of \$20,000,000 of 3 percent serial bonds, due \$1,000,000 annually on July 15, 1940 through 1959, which are priced to yield from .75 percent to 3.30 percent according to maturity, and \$10,000,000 of 3 1/2 percent 14-year bonds, due 1953, priced at 100 and interest. The 3 1/2 percent bonds will be redeemable at 100 and interest on any interest date on or after July 15, 1951.

The proceeds of both issues will be applied to reimburse the consolidated revenue fund of Quebec for past expenditures incurred mainly for road construction, unemployment relief, colonization and public works.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Aug. 2

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:		
Gold	100.00	100.00
France—Paris	100.00	100.00
Germany—Berlin	100.00	100.00
Italy—Rome	100.00	100.00
Japan—Tokyo	100.00	100.00
Spain—Madrid	100.00	100.00
Sweden—Stockholm	100.00	100.00
Switzerland—Zurich	100.00	100.00
United Kingdom—London	100.00	100.00
United States—New York	100.00	100.00
Canada—Toronto	100.00	100.00
South America	100.00	100.00
Argentina—Buenos Aires	100.00	100.00
Brazil—Rio de Janeiro	100.00	100.00
Chile—Santiago	100.00	100.00
Colombia—Bogota	100.00	100.00
Cuba—Havana	100.00	100.00
Ecuador—Quito	100.00	100.00
El Salvador—San Salvador	100.00	100.00
Guatemala—Guatemala City	100.00	100.00
Honduras—Tegucigalpa	100.00	100.00
Mexico—Mexico City	100.00	100.00
Nicaragua—Managua	100.00	100.00
Panama—Panama City	100.00	100.00
Paraguay—Asuncion	100.00	100.00
Peru—Lima	100.00	100.00
Puerto Rico—San Juan	100.00	100.00
Romania—Bucharest	100.00	100.00
Russia—Moscow	100.00	100.00
Slovakia—Bratislava	100.00	100.00
Slovenia—Ljubljana	100.00	100.00
Yugoslavia—Belgrade	100.00	100.00

Scrap Iron, Steel Use Up

NEW YORK—Domestic consumption of scrap iron and steel in the first half of 1939, according to the Institute, an increase of 7.8 per cent over the 4,305,000 tons in the first half of 1938.

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds (Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in \$1000 High Low 2:00

1 1/2% 40-45 112 1/2 112 1/2

1 1/2% 45-50 112 1/2 112 1/2

1 1/2% 50-55 112 1/2 112 1/2

1 1/2% 55-60 112 1/2 112 1/2

1 1/2% 60-65 112 1/2 112 1/2

1 1/2% 65-70 112 1/2 112 1/2

1 1/2% 70-75 112 1/2 112 1/2

1 1/2% 75-80 112 1/2 112 1/2

1 1/2% 80-85 112 1/2 112 1/2

1 1/2% 85-90 112 1/2 112 1/2

1 1/2% 90-95 112 1/2 112 1/2

1 1/2% 95-100 112 1/2 112 1/2

1 1/2% 100-105 112 1/2 112 1/2

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1 1/2% 470-475 112 1/2 112 1/2

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Funds Usable For Lending This Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—Federal lending will not by any means come to an end with the defeat of the big new lending bill in Congress, a record of present agencies and their funds reveals.

As a matter of fact, a survey indicates that Federal agencies have over \$1,600,000,000 available for loans in the present business year. Many of the same agencies are those touched by the defeated bill. The chief difference is that their funds have not been enhanced as the bill would have done, and that their loans cannot be made on exactly the same basis as urged by the President.

The big lending bill would have made \$2,800,000,000 available as originally reported, but this would have been over a period of years. The amount proposed for the present fiscal year would have been very much smaller.

Here is a list of loan possibilities still at the command of the Government for purposes similar to those proposed by Mr. Roosevelt: The Reconstruction Finance Corporation can make loans up to \$1,600,000,000. It was the creation of Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, the RFC could already meet many of the proposed Roosevelt demands that helped spur strength from the bigger bill.

Export-Import Bank—\$44,000,000. This money can be used for the same purpose as the \$100,000,000 proposed in the bill—to make loans to foreign governments to stimulate United States exports.

Rural Electrification Administration, \$40,000,000. Farm Security Administration—\$199,000,000.

This only begins to tell the story. Several hundred millions also are available through the regular crop loan program, but are not included because comparable loans were not planned under the defeated lending bill. Addition of the lending authority of such agencies as the Farm Credit Administration and Commodity Corporation, however, would add more than \$1,000,000,000 to the total lending authority available.

Want Stockholders To Aid in New Haven Reorganization Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad told the Interstate Commerce Commission it

would "manifestly unfair" to deny common stockholders the

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad a right to participate

in the securities of the reorganized New Haven.

Have common stockholder, filed a brief with the ICC saying pro-

The Pennsylvania, a large New

organization plan "show clearly

that they capitulated completely

upon earnings of the present pro-

longed depression accentuated by

the wholly unprecedented earnings

for 1938."

"Such pessimism," the brief con-

tended, "is as unreasonable as the

undue optimism which preceded

the present depression."

The new reorganization plan

would give present common

stockholders nothing for their

holdings.

The Pennsylvania's brief said

the three New England states

served by the New Haven "com-

prise a community in population,

industry, manufacturing and con-

suming power, extraordinarily

favorable for the successful op-

eration of a railroad." It added

"The conclusion is inevitable

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Stock and Div.

High Low Close

100 Air Inv. ex. (1) 11 1/2 11 1/2

100 Air Inv. ex. (2) 11 1/2 11 1/2

100 Air Inv. ex. (3) 11 1/2 11 1/2

100 Air Inv. ex. (4) 11 1/2 11 1/2

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100 Air Inv. ex. (17) 11 1/2 11 1/2

10

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AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD Season! Deal with leader. First 100,000 cards. Latest designs. Personal Christmas Cards low as 10¢ for 10. No experience necessary. Free samples. WETMORE & RUDEN, 1491 Monroe, Dept. 40, Rochester, N. Y.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! "America's Favorite" 21-card assortment. 10¢ profit. Big selection. Assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 10¢ for 10. No experience necessary. Free samples. WETMORE & RUDEN, 1491 Monroe, Dept. 40, Rochester, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy in Santa Monica. Three blocks from beach, shopping and transportation. Reasonably priced. Call 4-1500. 130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE.

THE SOVEREIGN

Your home while in Santa Monica. Permanent and transient guests. Block from beach. Dining room—excellent food. Call 4-1500. 130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE.

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate, private beach, golf, instruction in swimming, riding, sailing, croquet. FAITH RICKFORD, Brookline, Mass.

MRS. REPRESENTATIVES

SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN capable organizing foreign sales department. Reliable manager. Salary plus commission. RICHARD STITSON, 1314 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

Let us ship your household goods THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. LOWEST RATES. EMPIRE FREIGHT COMPANY. 93 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. 4-2200.

REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT. Income and Investment. Homes, all sizes. Call 4-1500. EDDY D. FIELD. 1019 S. La Brea Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Yo. 5151.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition of The Christian Science Monitor. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

DESIGNED for luxurious living in most attractive modern apartment complex in the modern manner. Apartments of two and three bedrooms. Bath, kitchen, refrigerator, central heating, central air conditioning. Call 4-1500. 130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON. PENWAY—Share attractive apt. in roomy, modern apartment complex. Call 4-1500. 130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS of all makes. Interior to Chevrolet. Also historical points. Call 4-1500. 130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE.

COUNTRY BOARD

GREENWOOD LODGE. Overlooking Hudson River. Ideal for permanent or transient guests. Call 4-1500. 130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIOS. 12 W. 57th St. 2-1500. Call 4-1500. 130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

High type men and women for your office personnel. LOUISE E. HAHN. 230 Broadway, New York City. North 2-2800.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid for antique, modern, and household goods. Call 4-1500. 130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ASSISTANT BAKER. Assistant meat cook and salad maker. For cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply The Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. Call 4-1500.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEEDHAM, MASS. 5 and 6 room. 100 ft. Laurel Drive and Highland Road. 1930. 2-1500. Call 4-1500. 130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold. Platinum. 233 Washington St., Boston. BERT A. SIMPSON.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their home and office moving and storage needs. Call 4-1500. 130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE.

PEST CONTROL

GARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. Insect-control specialists for 26 years. Offers free inspection of your home. Call 4-1500. 130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE.

PRINTING

FOR churches, business, practitioners, teachers. Prices reasonable. Good service. CALL 4-1500. 130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE: FARM. 187 acres, including 100 acres wooded, and 87 acres cultivated. Call 4-1500. 130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE.

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PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN. Beautiful Lake Umbagog. Convenient to recreation. Folders. Rates \$22.50 up. Mr. and Mrs. ENGLISH. 1000 Main St., Bangor, Me.

IN THE LITCHFIELD HILLS—Beautiful Maplewood, modern home for rest, recreation, week or longer. Excellent food and service. Tel. Washington 179-12. F. H. SMITH, New Preston, Conn. Advertisers only in The Christian Science Monitor.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms near beach and church. \$1.00 daily. Special weekly rates. Hotel T. 1510 Pacific Ave. BOSTON, 206 Huntington Ave. S. 3-Com. Church park. COM. 6007.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON

307 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Rooms (all with bath). Double \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. Special weekly rates. Mr. and Mrs. ENGLISH, Manager.

ROOMS (all with bath)

Special weekly rates. Mr. and Mrs. ENGLISH, Manager. 307 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Rooms (all with bath). Double \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

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NEW JERSEY

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CRANFORD

Telephone Cranford 6-0866. Fertilizers Hardware. Jack W. Appgar. 104 N. Union Ave. CRANFORD, N. J. Pittsburgh Paint Products House Furnishings.

Seager's Drug Store. J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm. Agents for Lucien Long Toilettries. 103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J. Phone CR. 6-0700.

Cranford Esso Station

CHAR. P. JONES Prop. BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN. COR. NORTH AND SPRINGFIELD AVE. Tel. Cranford 6-0866.

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone ORANGE 3-3327. a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

We Live to Serve!

"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it." LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING RUG SHAMPOOING. Crescent Laundry. Humboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

Gardner Electric Co.

10 years at Electric Church. Wiring and Repairs. Radios, Fixtures and Appliances. Radio Service—All Makes. 18 Washington Pl. Or. 3-8503.

C. A. LUND

The Jeweler. Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought. 617 Central Ave. at Harrison St. Or. 3-4990.

HADDONFIELD

JOHN D. BARR INSURANCE (All Forms). Life. Automobile. Fire. RUS PHONE CAMDEN 3633. Warren's Service Station.

Warren's Service Station

Tanner Street. RICHFIELD GAS AND OILS. Tires and Accessories. Service Planned to Meet Your Needs. Our attention is personal to you and your car. Phone Haddonfield 3730.

Finney Wood's Men's Shop

Haddonfield and Collingswood. 4 Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery. Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries.

KOHLER'S

We carry a full line of BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS. 423 HADDON AVENUE. Phone Haddonfield 1709. Open Evenings.

FUEL OIL

"blue coal" Petrol-Nokol Oil Burners. HADDON ICE & COAL CO. Phone Haddonfield 1949.

HACKENSACK

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc. Flowers for All Occasions and Unusual Selection of Pottery. 286 MAIN ST., near Library. Hack. 3-6416.

FEIST BAKERY

Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best "Look for the Orange Box." "Our five expert girls ensure prompt service." 247 MAIN STREET.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone JOURNAL Square 2-6092-R. daily except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

George Fangmann, Inc.

Est. 1890. COKE, COAL, OIL. 262-266 New York Avenue. Jersey City N. J. WEBSTER 4-1560.

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE CLEANING

MOVING STORAGE RUG CLEANING NEW FURNITURE DEPT. GOODMAN'S. 830 BERGEN AVENUE. BER. 3-1800.

We Bake All Kinds of Bread

CAKES, PIES, ETC. Adam Blum Bakery. The Home of Good Baking. 625 NEWARK AVENUE, JERSEY CITY. SUNSHINE LAUNDRY.

LAUNDRERS, Dry Cleaners

Rug Cleaning, Rug Storage. Run your day in laundry way. Laundry delivered and called for. 29-35 E. 30th St., Bayonne, N. J. Phone Bayonne 5-4600. Bayonne and Jersey City.

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc. O. K. Potato Chips... large pkg. 21c. Heinz Cooked Macaroni, with cheese and cream sauce... 3 cans 45c. 130 SO. ORANGE AVE., RO. 3-1900.

Stenchever's

SMART SHOES for Men, Women and Children. 28 Lexington Ave., Passaic, N. J. 90 Main Street, Paterson, N. J. Hackensack, N. J.

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MAPLEWOOD

Maplewood Bakery. FRED DIER, Prop. Pure and wholesome products. Orders filled for Weddings, Parties, and Social Functions. 133 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE.

BAKER STREET SERVICE STATION. JACK NELSON. Goodyear Tires—Delco Batteries. Car Washing. Complete Lubrication. 98 Baker Street. SO. 2-9689.

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER. Hardware and Housewares. LAWN MOVERS. PICNIC SUPPLIES. FISHING TACKLE. Mill. 6-0469. 324 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone MONTCLAIR 2-1280. 10 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

QUALITY FOOD!

Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual The Atmosphere. Wedgwood Cafeteria. 10 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR.

Custom Made Permanent Waves

WILLIAMS THE HAIRDRESSER. 24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242.

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS

Kane's and Sportswear. 47 Church Street. Montclair. New Jersey.

Band's ICE CREAM

"Worth Driving For." Montclair Heights, Bloomfield. 564 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair. Order Fuel Oil From HARRY F. KNIERING. 39 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J. Tel. MO. 3-5300.

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.

Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil. (Hyper Refined Only. Not a blend.) The Spinning Wheel. Yarns. Blocking. Needlepoint. 27 Church Street. Montclair 2-9813.

HENRY F. GOEPFERT

Incorporated. 15-19 Orange Rd., 684 Bloomfield Ave. Goodrich Silvertown Tires. Socoy Vacuum Oil and Gas. Phone Mont. 2-0510-0511.

NEWARK

ACBERTHOLN INSURANCE. KINNEY BLDG. NEWARK, N. J. 3-2246.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Bertha Louise Art Linen and GIFT SHOP. 209 New York Avenue. Near Vocational School. Tel. 4257-W.

NUTLEY

FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY. INCORPORATED. Distributors of Cream-Rich Products. Delivered to Kearny, N. J., Arlington, Lyndhurst, Bay Ridge, Chiffon, Nutley, Bloomfield, Belleville. 273 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST. BUTTERFORD 5-0613.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles,
Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations,
Camera Club, Etc.A Word a Day
Notes and Queries

Closet (Matt. 6:6)—The o is short as in clod, klozz-et. Avoid klauz-et.

The word here renders Greek *tamion*, applied to a chamber in an Oriental dwelling used for storage of treasures, or for privacy—a place of retirement. (Compare Isa. 26:20 and II Kings 4:33.)Deny (15:18)—De-ni.
This word is derived from a combination of Latin *de*, "fully," and *negare*, "to say no." To deny, then, is literally "to say no to fully." And we are within our rights in using the word in the sense of "to reject entirely as a false conception; to assert one's absolute disbelief in the power, reality, or attraction of."

Ego (249:32)—E-go in America, Ego-o in Britain.

Entity, nonentity (477:30-31)—En-ti-ti; non-en-ti-ti.

"Entity" is derived from the Latin *ens*, "a thing, a being," formed as if it were the present participle of *esse*, "to be." An entity therefore has real being, real existence, real substance. It is and continues everlastingly to be.

The Latin negative prefix non-imparts to "nonentity" the meaning of "not an entity; not an existence; not a substance."

Enoch (Gen. 5:24; Heb. 11:5; 21:5)—E-nuk (e long, a clipped-short).

The name is based on a Hebrew term suggesting "dedicated."

Fallacy (466:24)—Fal-a-sih (first a and the i short, second a as in sofa).

This word is applied to a deceptive or false appearance or idea which misleads eye or thought. It is commonly used in logic to designate any reasoning which fails to satisfy the conditions of logical proof. The derivation is from the Latin *fallax*, "deceptive," from *fallere*, "to err."

It is enlightening and encouraging to note that the root of "fallacy" is also the root of "fail."

Hallowed (Luke 11:2)—Whether as verb ("He hallowed it") or adjective ("It was a hallowed spot" or "Hallowed be thy name"), the word is preferably sounded on two syllables, hal-ode (a short, o long).

Intact (306:20)—In-takt.
The Latin roots in, "not," and *tangere*, "to touch," remind us that which remains intact is unviolated and uncontaminated."Lines are fallen" (Ps. 16:6)—"Lines" here renders Hebrew *chebel*, "a measuring line"—by implication, a plot of land, or an inheritance, so measured.

Luke (Bible book)—Simple, easy, old-fashioned oo—but don't draw it out—is preferred to a strained effort at long u.

Metaphysics (269:14)—Met-a-fiz-iks (secondary stress on first syllable).

This word is derived from Greek

meta, "beyond," and *physikos*, "relating to external nature"; and in the Greek form the word was first applied by Andronicus to the 13 books by Aristotle which he edited, and which, in the recognized arrangement of the works, followed the books dealing with physics.

The word was used not only literally to indicate "that written beyond the subject of physics," but figuratively, and with peculiar significance, to identify that which transcended mere physics—for Aristotle then launched into a dissertation on what seemed to be beyond sense testimony.

In general use today, "metaphysics" is a philosophic term applied to the character and cause of real being, a science distinguished from the various so-called sciences dealing with materiality.

Period (311:8)—See last sentence in second paragraph in "Note for Students of the Lessons" in current Christian Science Quarterly.

Rebuked (Luke 4:39)—The implication of the Greek word here used (*epitimao*) is "to forbid."

Self-immolation (1:6)—Im-o-lay-shun (secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin *immolare* (in, "upon," and *mola*, "meal") meant "to prepare the victim for the sacrifice" (making the offering more savory by sprinkling with coarse meal); although the word has gradually acquired the general meaning of "to offer in sacrifice."

"Self-immolation" is a close synonym of "self-sacrifice"; but the first, because of the dominant note of worthy preparation, is the stronger term.

"The smile of the Great Spirit" (477:28)—Lake W. nepe-sau-kee, N. H.

Soul (Subject, etc.)—One syllable.

"The hypothesis" (482:4)—Since the *h* is aspirated, "hypothesis" begins with a consonant sound. Therefore, "the" is here sounded just as it would be before "height," virtually *thuh*. (When the *h* is not sounded, as in "honor," the definite article is pronounced with quick-long e.) Note, too, that it's hi-poth-e-sis, not hi-pah-tha-sus!

Translated, translation (Heb. 11:5)—It is an s sound, not a z.

Odds and Ends

Talking Serpents

Two members of the reptile family make vocal sounds: the alligator roars or bellows, and the elephant-tortoise grunts.

Builder of Dams

The beaver is officially recognized as the most valuable wild animal in North America.

Going or Coming

The hummingbird is the only bird that can fly, straight up, down, sideways, and backward.

Vocations

A 'Growing' Industry

During the Russian Revolution a young Russian officer left all his worldly possessions, and with his young wife fled to America.

When the couple arrived in Los Angeles the profusion and beauty of California's flowers gave the young man an idea. So he built a long wooden box and purchased a quantity of flowering plants. The flower-decorated box was placed on a second-hand truck.

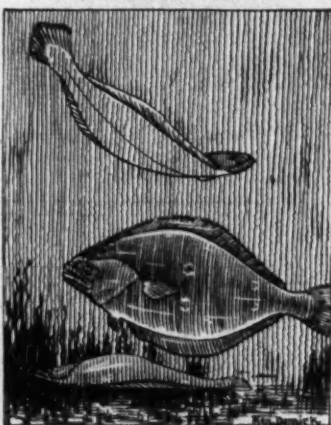
Then came interviews with shopkeepers along Wilshire Boulevard in Hollywood, in an endeavor to install flower boxes before their establishments.

The attractiveness and originality of the idea won the approval of many merchants in the district, and today this service extends as far as Beverly Hills.

An early morning drive along the Boulevard, when traffic is light, will disclose a slight, energetic figure in a smock, carrying potted flowers from an ornate wagon to the merchants' flower boxes. Tenderly the flowers are planted, the soil is loosened, and weeds are eliminated. Then, after being watered, the cheerful box of flowers is ready to greet the shopkeeper and the day's customers.—J. W. H., Burbank, Calif.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner



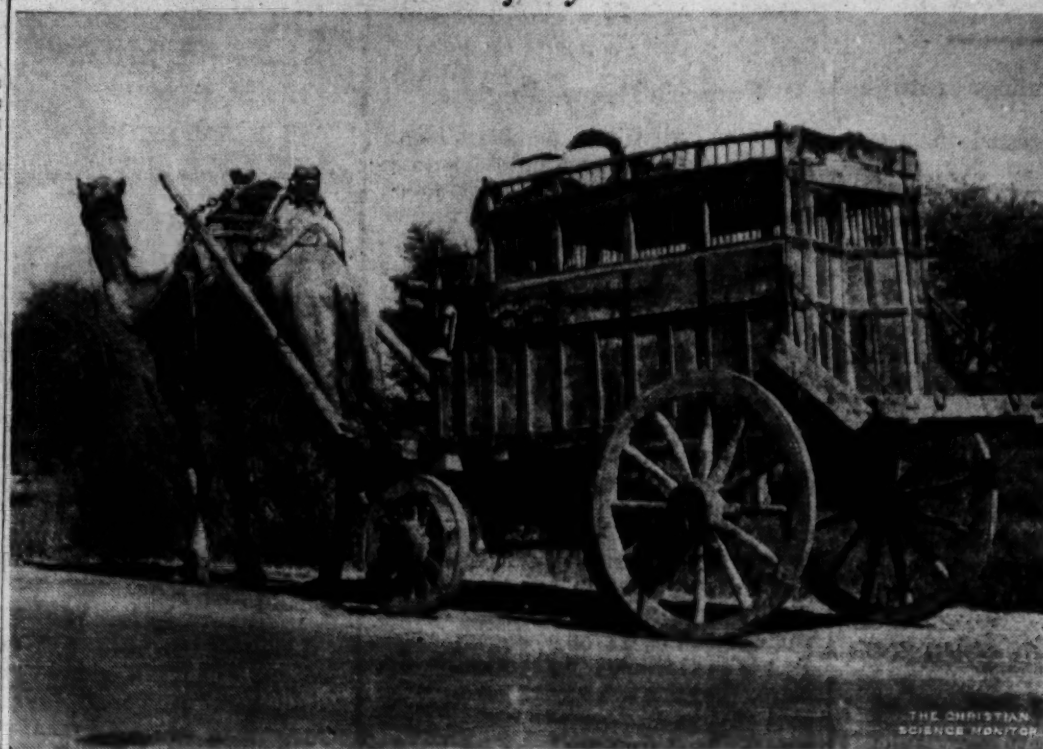
FLOUNDER

At hatching, the flounder looks and swims like an ordinary fish; but after a few weeks it takes to lying down on its side on the bottom of the sea. Then the eye that was on the underside moves around the nose to the upper side, so that in the end, Mr. Flounder has two eyes on one side and none on the other.

"Dark and Handsome" Too?

About 99 per cent of the world's people range in height between 5 feet 1 inch and 5 feet 10 inches. But a notable exception are the Galloways of Scotland, whose adult males average 5 feet 11 inches.

In His Majesty's Service



This type of camel cart is used in India for carrying mail in the villages

Bible Facts

The Naming of Moses

In the description of the finding of the Hebrew infant in the bulrushes by the Nile, by the daughter of an Egyptian ruler, it is recorded that "she called his name Moses; and she said, Because I drew him out of the water" (Ex. 2:10).

The idea that "Moses" (Moses) was derived from the Hebrew *mashah* "to draw," is now practically abandoned by scholars (see Brown, Driver, Briggs; "Hebrew Lexicon," p. 62). For one thing, since it was an Egyptian princess who named the child, one may justly look to Egyptian rather than Hebrew, for its etymology. In Egyptian there is a word *mes* or *mesu*, meaning "child, son"; while *mu*, literally "seed," was often used in the same sense; then, again, the word *sheh* "lake," was often applied to the wider portions of the Nile. (See Yahuda, "Accuracy of the Bible," p. 63; Brown, etc., loc. cit.)Thus "Moses" may well be derived from *mes* or *mu*, "son," and *sheh*, "the Nile." On this view, Moses would bear the appropriate name "Son of the Nile"—"the water" (Ex. 2:10) being often used as a synonym for the Nile (cf. Ex. 7:15).

Ran From Painters

One of Sir Walter Scott's dogs, a Highland terrier, had posed for so many pictures that when he saw a brush or palette, he ran from the room.

Daily Quotation

TO LOVE is better, nobler, more elevating, and more sure, than to be loved. To love is to have found that which makes us capable of sacrifice; which unseals the force of another world. He who is loved has gained the highest tribute of earth; he who loves has entered into the spirit of heaven.—BISHOP WESTCOTT.

In Lighter Vein

Knowledge Is Power

Elderly Lady: "Isn't it wonderful how these filling station people know exactly where to set up a pump and get gas?"—Advance.

Mr. Webster at Home

"Just what is politics?"
Teacher: "The art of obtaining money from Capital and votes from Labor on the pretext of protecting each from the other."

Making It Harder

Teacher: "How old is your father?"
Tommy: "Thirty-eight, sir."
Teacher: "Well, I must get you homework more suited to his age."—Grit.

Aha!

Bridget: "Where's the jelly, Bridget?"
Bridget: "Why, you told me it was moulded, so I threw the stuff away."—Calgary Herald.

Never Falls

A wagish philosopher once said, in time of drought, that a long dry spell is a good omen, indeed an infallible one. Said he: "It always rains immediately after a long dry spell."

No Ill Feeling

Lady: "I have forgotten that I gave you a large plate of soup yesterday."
Tramp: "Madam, I have not forgotten, but I have forgiven."—Musketeer.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is between a Trumpet and a Cornet?

The trumpet is the most ancient of the wind instruments, its known history extending back about 3,000 years. In its original and most primitive form, the trumpet was a large shell with a hole drilled in the small end, or a cattle or ram's horn hollowed and the tip end removed.

The modern trumpet has a tube 8 feet long. The tube is very narrow, being only 1/2 of an inch in diameter from the mouthpiece to within a foot and a half of the flared, bell-shaped outer end. The result of this long, narrow tube is to produce a very brilliant and penetrating tone, characteristic of the trumpet.

For practical reason, such as ease and convenience in handling the instrument, the tube of the trumpet is commonly coiled or bent into three parallel lines. In modern trumpets, keys, slides, or valves are generally added to increase the compass of the instrument.

The cornet, on the other hand, is a comparatively modern musical instrument. Unlike the trumpet, the cornet never was a plain, primitive tube. From the first,



PRIMITIVE ANCIENT HINDU TRUMPET

cornets have had keys or valves by means of which the complete scale could be produced. The cornet further differs from the trumpet in that its tube is only 4 feet long.

The cornet has about the same compass or range as the trumpet, but its tone quality is considered to be different and inferior, due to differences in the width and length of the respective tubes of the two instruments. The mouthpiece of the trumpet is shallower than that of the cornet.

The bugle, familiar for its use in sounding army signal-calls, is related to the trumpet. Like the trumpet, it has a history extending back to the Bronze Age. The bugle was known to the ancient Hebrews.

The bugle is commonly made without keys or valves and has a limited range of notes. Bugle calls consist of only 5 notes in various combinations and sequences.—W. P. Kearsbey.

I Record only the Sunny Hours



Roses Put to Use

(Seattle Post-Intelligence)

Hollywood, Calif.

A scene in "The Joy of Loving" called for Douglas Fairbanks Jr. to throw two dozen roses to a milling throng seeking Irene Dunne's autograph. To insure against possible retakes, the prop man had twelve dozen American Beauty roses on hand; but everything went smoothly, and there were ten dozen left.

Several extras who had hoped for bouquets were disappointed when they saw Doug Junior buy the remaining buds from the prop man. And there were numerous conjectures as to who would be the lucky girl to get them.

Their curiosity was answered when they left the studio. The little woman who sells violets at the studio entrance had had a banner day, but her stock was still larger than usual. In addition to her violets she still had several American Beauty roses for sale. "A nice-looking young man came out and gave them to me," she explained.

Brevities

Punch (c): According to a speaker recently, the Family Album is going to be revived. But how about those who will have to look through it?

St. Louis Star Times: Can anyone explain why a 12-year-old can't enjoy a program on the radio unless he turns the volume up double forte and gives his nose against the dial?

A Verse for Today...

All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made.—JOHN 1:3.

By LE PELLEY

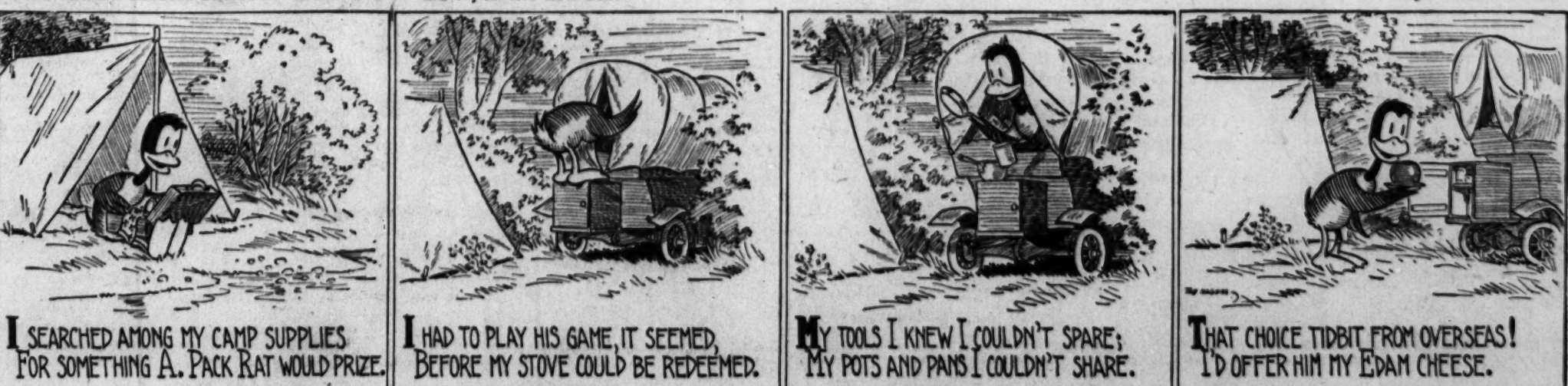
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Making Camp



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Hey, Where Are We?



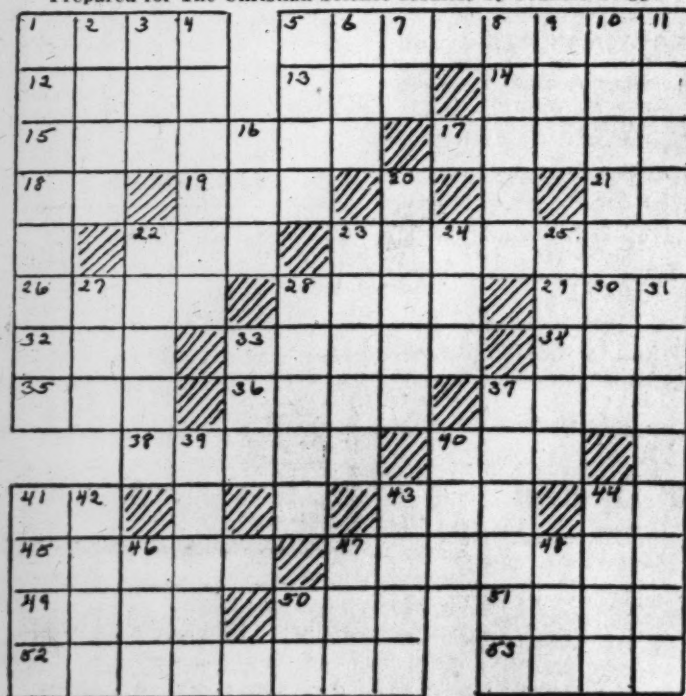
The Adventures of Waddles—Bait for a Pack Rat



By THE HAGERS

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



- Across
- Who was son of Pedalash?
 - Who was 12th President of U. S.?
 - Small island is called what?
 - What is name of one of two chief outcast classes of Japan?
 - One of Oshokai's indenta what continent?
 - Who is hero of a Tennyson poem?
 - What large mammals of cat family inhabit Africa and southern Asia?
 - W. V. is character in "Little Women"?
 - Who was brother and enemy of Caesar?
 - Doctor of Theology (abbr.)?
 - Hawthorn berry is what?
 - What spiny evergreen shrub is often used for fuel and fodder?
 - What is a pronoun used in Bible?
 - Color red chalk is also called what?
 - A youth is what?
 - What is a baronet's title?
 - Who was son of Mahabales?
 - What is a fresh-water cyprinoid food fish of Europe?
 - What is name of a Japanese apricot?
 - What is commonest?
 - Who was son of Zimri and descendant of Saul?
 - In what month was Henrik Ibsen born?
 - What is copper head of a soldering iron?
 - Where is Aiken (abbr.)?
 - Who was grandfather of Beazley?
 - What is 11th month of Jewish civil year?
 - What do you call wickets used in croquet?
 - What is name of a city of Colorado?
 - Who was first of two wives of Lamoch?
 - What is a heavy piece of wood used as a clasp?
 - How might a poet write "never"?
 - What first comes between Zedok and Ahub in genealogy of Asarah?
 - Baker bird's nest resembles what?
- Down
- What is Japanese art of self-defense (abbr.)?
 - What is capital of Norway?
 - What is name of a mining city of Nevada?
 - What is a manufacturing city of northern Germany?
 - Twelve inches equal what (pl.)?
 - In scheme of Biblical Judaism, what possessive pronoun would you use?
 - Where is Roma (abbr.)?
 - What German city is on Rhine at mouth of the Main?
 - Mount _____ is in southwestern Colorado?
 - Peel of a fruit is what?
 - If you were in Bismarck, N. D., in what direction would you travel to reach Fargo?
 - Would you eat, sew, or row a falshat?
 - What was first name of author of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea"?
 - What was one of fortified places in territory of Neahdiah?
 - What is name of a river and birth of Scotland?
 - A revolutionary is called what?
 - Who wrote "The Mill on the Floss"?
 - In speaking of Biblical Israel, what pronoun would you use?
 - What do you call a thwart or seat in a boat?
 - What is a cutting tool used by carpenters?
 - What is name of a city of Michigan?
 - What is name of a city of Michigan?
 - What is name of a commune in Italy, west of Venice?
 - What is first letter of Greek alphabet?
 - Prickly envelope of a fruit is what?
 - What is a hoar?
 - Systems of signals for communication by telegraph is what?
 - What is first name of Walpole, English novelist born in N. Z.?
 - Who was father of Shammah?
 - What is a rowing implement?
 - Spook or small mark is what?
 - Where is Virginia City (abbr.)?
 - Belshazzar?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1939

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

(K)

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Pump Breaks Down

Rejection of the Roosevelt lending-spending bill by the House of Representatives is a turning point in current American history. Clear-cut and decisive, the action has two major meanings, the first primarily political, the second economic.

Politically it is the sharpest rebuff the President has encountered in Congress. He has been defeated more than once on specific projects such as the court plan or the original reorganization bill. But never before has Congress so completely and confidently torpedoed a major Administration program. And this revolt came over the type of legislation which has been most tempting—projects to spend money, so framed that every member would find many of his constituents eager to have Federal funds flow into their particular business or locality.

That Congress—which at times has so far lost a legislature's usual functions as to favor spending which the Executive opposed—could refuse this alluring program is evidence of a vital political change. Probably the usual difficulties of a President's second term and the revolt of one section of his own party will be employed to explain what happened. But the action looks like more than that; it looks like the reflection of a new attitude among the people.

We have a distinct impression that economy has become popular, that the people are weary of pump-priming. If so there will be no revival of this project next year when spending was expected to be a major influence on the elections. More than that, it will mean that Congress has regained the power of the purse, with the people and their representatives more interested in checking than fostering expenditures. Such a development would be far more important than any personal rebuff to the President or any partisan hopes for next year.

The second meaning of the action is that Congress has rejected the whole theory of "federal investment" as it has been recently presented. Pump-priming was the earlier name. But pump-priming, originally accepted as an emergency measure, had become a habit. The priming didn't last; now the pump has broken down.

This newspaper pointed out last year, when Mr. Roosevelt offered his plan for getting out of the "recession" that the pump would merely skim the top of the well of national production—the only eventual source of national income—unless confidence were revived and a flow of basic private investment started. A temporary spurt of production in consumption industries, due to retail buying with "easy money" from the Government, is no lasting answer. But this year the President presented the lending-spending bill as part of a "permanent policy" by which the Government would regularly make up for a lack of private investment.

Mr. Roosevelt, reported now to be taking his defeat with "no signs of rancor," still believes apparently that such Government help is essential. He says the action of Congress will hamper business revival. We believe he is mistaken and that it is more likely to restore confidence and encourage long-term private investment.

In any case, the test is to be made. It is to be hoped that the conditions for it will be such that a clear answer will be obtained. For whether the country is to follow one road or the other will ultimately be determined by economic forces more than political. For that reason the action of Congress is at least as important economically as politically.

Dilemma on the Old Colony

Hearings of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, although stretched over a year and a half, have not materially advanced the question of what is to be done about transportation to the South Shore. Perhaps it is now time to look above the issues of legality involved, and consider the plain justice of the matter.

Far more than a question of jurisdiction is involved. Even if the United States Supreme Court rules the Massachusetts Commission has the prerogative to say whether certain stations and certain services shall be abandoned or not, the solution to the dilemma would be brief. The patent fact is that the road is losing money on South Shore passenger service. Since the New Haven is even now going through a bankruptcy reorganization, the time the road could possibly continue a losing service is narrow.

row, Commission rulings notwithstanding.

It is therefore suggested the communities facing loss of this service should join with Boston in working out a more permanent solution. Governor Saltonstall's committee, headed by Lieutenant Governor Cahill, offers one channel for such activity, but perhaps formation of a Metropolitan District Transit Commission subcommittee, composed of transportation experts, might be a better course.

Such a committee could consider extending Boston El service over New Haven tracks to certain communities, and inauguration of bus lines to others. It might also give attention to improving the already overcrowded automobile arteries to Boston's largest commuting area.

Time for constructive action grows short. Notices are already posted for cessation of remaining passenger service September 24.

Summer Landscape

Azure of the summer sky. Gold of the sun. Cool green of the deep river flowing silently by. . . All this in an acre field beside a road that winds through a favored valley.

The azure is that of chicory blossoms—the delicate multi-rayed blue sailors that long ago came to American shores as stowaways in the fodder or in the pockets of pioneers. The gold is of smiling black-eyed Susans that keep the sailors company. The green is the carpet of persistent clover and native grass on which the sky-born colors dance.

"I mark'd Him," wrote the poet, "in the flowering of His fields."

Another Czechoslovakia?

Chancelleries may preserve discreet silence. But maps observe no such restraint. Rome may feel it wiser to withhold comment on current developments in Yugoslavia. But the geographical situation of Italy makes certain that country's concern over prospects of a break-up of Europe's other Czechoslovakia.

For these prospects include the possible establishment of a protectorate over Croatia, that part of Yugoslavia which today is most articulate in its opposition to Serbian control of the Government at Belgrade. And Dr. Matcehek, the Croatian leader, has mentioned Germany by name as a potential protector.

Where German protection goes, National Socialist authority goes too. In this case it would plant itself in a strategic position to advance toward domination of Yugoslavia's Adriatic coastline—the Dalmatian coast which Italy hoped would be one of its rewards for fighting against Germany in the World War, and for which it has shown a continuing desire since. Military experts hold that the question of control of this coast is of great importance to Italian security because it is strategically stronger than the Italian coastline that runs approximately parallel with it on the other side of the not-too-wide Adriatic.

At few points have Italian and German ambitions appeared less reconcilable than in this area. An overt determination on Germany's part to penetrate it would put further strains on the Axis. But in the circumstances created by Croat dissatisfaction and Serbian animosity, the way seems to be opening for a "peaceful" extension of German protection by invitation of the Croats.

Such an invitation would have less flavor of outside influence than that which preceded Germany's Czechoslovakian annexations. National Socialist agitation is reported from Slovenia. But Dr. Matcehek's preference for "protection" by Teutons to domination by brother Slavs appears to be a genuinely Slavish desire.

It will be hard for Italy, or other Powers, to keep Yugoslavia together unless agreement between Serbs and Croats can be reached immediately. But if Yugoslavia disintegrates, no Power will lose more than the partner of the Power that may gain most.

In Britain Japan's new demands in the Tokyo talks are being described as "not cricket." It seems, however, that Japan is more sensitive to American opinion than Japanese actions are not baseball.

Disguised as a fisherman, an Arkansas sheriff caught a much-wanted criminal. Disguised as a fisherman we, too, we feel, could accomplish great things.

Every year Hollywood uses 90,000 safety razor blades for scraping and splicing films. Now there's a problem for the electric razor makers.

France's Decree Régime

Doubts naturally have been heard right along in France about the advisability of the present long and extended term of decree-laws and the danger these present for the country's republican form of government. Will Premier Daladier be able, it is asked, to resist the temptation to use his unusual powers to lengthen his tenure of office beyond the emergency period? Might not a voice, some inquirer, whisper this was for the good of the country?

The first reaction to the new French decree postponing France's general elections for two years reflected an opinion that the Daladier Government is veering toward dictatorship. Yet, this fear, up to now, has been voiced mostly by the Left. Former Premier Blum, speaking on the postponement of France's elections, categorically declared that this was a pure move on the part of those in power to further their own political fortunes.

Premier Daladier himself has done nothing without consulting his influential party, the Radical-Socialists and he apparently enjoys the confidence of the French people who, unless they have greatly changed in a few months, would be on the alert quickly if they felt any real internal menace to their republican institutions. Whether the postponement of elections will be beneficial as Government spokesmen contend, or whether it will serve only selfish motives, as M. Blum predicts, time alone will show. A test will come next November 30 when Premier Daladier's present powers expire.

The Bookshelf

Democratic Defenses

If war comes this year, Germany will be finally worsted after a long and terrible struggle, just as happened in 1918. This conclusion is to be drawn from a well-informed analysis of strategy and tactics by Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart in his *DEFENSE OF BRITAIN* (London: Faber & Faber, 12s. 6d.).

The conclusion is subject to the condition that the democracies avail themselves to the fullest possible extent of the enormous potential advantage which modern weapons have given to defense over attack. In other words the democracies, in defending themselves, must avoid repetition of anything comparable to the mistake which Captain Liddell Hart says the French made in the early days of the World War, when—by assuming too soon the offensive themselves on either side of the Metz—they allowed what ought to have been an impregnable line of their defense in Belgium to be broken through.

Nevertheless Captain Liddell Hart's picture of present military conditions in Europe is far from reassuring for anybody, if war should come. On the one hand, he holds that the balance of immediate ability to strike is on the side of the dictators. On the other, he asserts that if the democracies pursue cautious tactics, all totalitarian efforts to break their resistance by Blitzkrieg methods are bound to fail. The struggle must then resolve itself into the long-drawn-out misery of blockade, in which the superiority of the resources of the democracies must eventually tell decisively.

Captain Liddell Hart admits frankly that the democracies would start under great disadvantages. This is because they have allowed to slip through their fingers important positions and supports alike in Central Europe, in Spain, in the Mediterranean islands, and on the Adriatic coast.

But British and French rearmament has made such advance as at least in some measure to redress the balance. Britain in particular has become what Captain Liddell Hart declares the dictators would find "a tough morsel to chew."

This volume is not only an informative appreciation of the prospects if war should occur. It discusses also a number of technical questions which preparations for war involve. These cover methods of defense by land, sea, and air, also problems of organization, drill, and training. Some of these discussions are in the words of reports he has prepared for the British War Office.

One of the more interesting of them concerns new dangers to sea convoys of food ships essential to prevent Britain's being starved out. These new perils are due not only to enormous growth since the World War in the range and efficiency of submarines and air bombers, but also to the building by Germany of surface vessels faster and more powerful than most of the cruisers upon which Britain has hitherto relied for escort duty. This means that battle cruisers and battleships able to cope with such marauders will need to be detached from Britain's blockading squadrons for duties that in the past have been performed by much lighter craft.

In the air also he refers to a new menace that has arisen. This is in now perfected arrangements for the dropping of whole battalions by parachute for sabotage work behind the defenses. "From our recent experience of the nuisance that can be created by a few handfuls of I. R. A. (Irish Republican Army) partisans," he says, "we may get some idea of the trouble that might be caused by an air-borne sabotage campaign." He suggests detaching special bodies of men to counter this danger.

The main lesson he teaches is that, terrible for all concerned as was war in 1914-18, things will be far worse for everybody under the conditions of today. It will be the democracies nevertheless that in the end will emerge, he contends, because long before any world-wide struggle can terminate, the fallacy underlying dictatorship will have been exposed. E. C. C.

"Object Lesson"



Nanaimo

Log of the Sea

Thirty-five years ago Nanaimo, a small coaling port on Vancouver Island, in the Strait of Georgia, held no promise of relaxation. Its coal tips were close to the pit mouths of the mines. But there is an air of magnificence about that region ringed by white-topped mountains looming in the hazy distance. When we were there an incredible number of enormous logs were adrift, as if all people cared about was the chopping down of trees and throwing them in the stream.

We had come up from Seattle, deep laden, and were to take bunker coal, before heading out through Juan de Fuca, bound for Honolulu. Bunkers, at the mines, were a few shillings less than in Puget Sound. We were a merchantman, in the pre-subsidy days, first of the most successful fleet of cargo carriers under the Stars and Stripes, the S. S. American, of the American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.

As we edged in under the tip, a single-screw steamer, without a tug, ran came down in a drizzle, and then there was a flood of shimmering light as the clouds parted. A steep shore front covered with coal dust lay against our white topsides.

Bunker hatches were open and with a few hours of daylight we at once began coaling. So fast did the stuff roar down the chutes we were often shifting forward and aft, to permit of trimming. Cargo cluster lights were rigged, mooring lines were tended for tide and lading. A heavy pall of carbon dust filled the air and penetrated to every corner of the ship. Our bedding grew black, our bodies glistened with the sheen of unburned coal. Discipline ended, officers and men were of a common smudge.

Between hauling the ship we stood at the side watching Indians in their canoes

fish for herring. The water was so filled with these silver fish that the Indians, sitting in the bows of their canoes, used a long flat pole, somewhat like a thick lath, one of the narrow edges being lined with rows of sharpened nails. They would dip this, after the manner of paddling, bringing it up with as many as a dozen herrings impaled on the points. By a twist they would shake them into the canoes.

Our men, with hooks and lines, dragged in herrings so fast that barrels were brought on deck. These fish, cleaned and salted, with the added spice of a liberal amount of coal dust, long formed a favorite article of diet on board the smart S. S. American.

Late Saturday night we were down to our marks, bunkers filled. The weather grew thick as we washed her down. Our hatches were battened, booms in the cradles and we awaited morning. Nanaimo, in those days at least, was not a social center, but the miners were friendly. Mr. Thomas A. Miller, of Boston, second mate, later to become a famous shipmaster, was clever at the piano and his voice blended in harmony with the lovely daughters of the coal dock superintendent. These red-checked girls and their friendly folk had invited us ashore. Seidom do stray mariners receive such hearty and honest entertainment.

In the dawn our friends came with us to the wharf. Steam was up and the air clear, a brilliant Sunday would see us through the Straits. The men ashore helped cast off lines, the girls waved kisses at us as we sprung bow out into the stream and had our last glimpse of Nanaimo.

For weeks, Second Mate Tom sang or hummed the tune:

"This years since last we met,
And we may not meet again,
I have struggled to forget,
But the struggle is in vain."

Today, when Captain Miller and I meet, we often recall that Sunday morning sailing. FELIX REISENBURG

Mirror of World Opinion

Prayers and Power

People ask whether it would not be well to send out a call to public prayers these days. The answer should be, if people who pray have not felt the need for prayers without any public reminder, then times are really bad, so bad that a public appeal would only serve to mark this lukewarm attitude. . . .

Jesus spoke to his disciples about collective prayer: "Where two or three are gathered together. . . . This should sometimes be mentioned. Those who pray ought to know about others who pray. It expresses unity, strengthens courage, weakens possible distrust which would hinder prayer. Such prayers are sometimes mentioned. As, for instance, when there were prayers in Westminster Abbey. . . . when Parliament met."

It was singular that Caesar's behavior again happened on a Good Friday, the day when the powers of this world triumphed over Jesus. The paralysis that held the disciples that day seems to have crept over us today. The mentality of violence and mass suggestion triumphed then as now. But because it happened on a Good Friday, and we remember history after the first Good Friday, there is a strong appeal in the midst of all the horror, God's power did not stop Pilate and the crowd. "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?" (Matt. 26:53.) Still we see it was God's power that triumphed. —Bishop Eivind Berggrav (Primas of the Norwegian State Church), in the "Aftenposten." (Translated.)

The Wide Horizon

The Miner's Doctor

By Malcolm W. Bayley

Shortly previous to the strike which disrupted the bituminous coal mining industry this spring, the Bureau of Co-operative Medicine, financed by a grant from the Good Will Fund of Boston and the Twentieth Century Fund of New York, published a survey of medical and hospital service offered to miners in selected areas of four Southern Appalachian States. Now that the industrial interruption has passed, those interested have had a greater opportunity for examination of the report and its recommendations.

The Bureau, headed by Dr. Kingsley Roberts of New York, charged that 122,000 miners in the region studied are paying, through a "check-off," a total of \$4,500,000 a year for inefficient, disorganized, wasteful service, plus \$1,500,000 for "extras," which goes to company-employed doctors and hospitals—sometimes after operators deduct as much as 10 per cent of the amount as a collection fee. Miners, it is charged, have difficulty in obtaining compensation benefits, due to the company doctor system, and have no voice in the expenditure of the money they contribute.

The Bureau's conclusion is that community, non-profit group health associations, responsible to their membership, should be formed to replace the system in vogue. The proposal, in other words, is that one form of "contract medicine" be substituted for another, with the patients paying the doctor directly, instead of through a third party.

Spokesman for the United Mine Workers of America, Dr. Walter N. Polakow, director of its engineering department, whose office assisted the survey, says that conditions described are general throughout the industry, though better conditions, he thinks, prevail in sections outside the area of the survey. An advocate of group medicine and group hospitalization, Dr. Polakow indorses the recommendations of the report.

On the other hand, the American Mining Congress, speaking through Albert W. Dickinson of its Washington staff, believes the conditions presented in the report are neither representative nor typical of medical and hospital care in the industry. Mr. Dickinson's personal experience has been that the service is good.

Some officers in public health services, with experience in the mine fields, consider the Bureau's report to be incomplete because it stresses unfavorable conditions and makes no mention of favorable aspects.

The Pocahontas Operators Association, at Bluefield, W. Va., characterizes the report as containing "incomplete statements, general in character, based on isolated and exceptional instances."

One deplorable, and undisputed, condition has been uncovered by the Bureau, and this is that the medical check-off is a condition of employment at most mines. At some a miner is nominally free to refuse it, but if he tries to do so, says the survey, he is "fettered by threats of loss of credit at the store." It is conceivable that a miner might not care to avail himself of medical means of treatment, yet can hardly escape paying for it.

Commenting on the Bureau's recommendation, the American Mining Congress statement says: "The authors of the report condemn present operation of medical and hospital arrangements but they also state their feeling that the employees could not operate such facilities. The report recommends the provision of medical and hospital care on a basis which would be twice the cost of the present system, and they further recommend a central control of operation which would place responsibility in hands far remote from the place where the miner actually lives."

It is noteworthy that the U. M. W. A. apparently feels that the miners would voluntarily pay for what they might consider necessary medical services, yet insists upon the check-off as a means of collecting its union dues.

On its face, the proposal of the Bureau of Co-operative Medicine for the establishment of group health associations might appear to be the means of removing mine doctors from operator influence, which in the past undoubtedly has worked against the miners' interests, especially in compensation matters. Whether it would result in better treatment for the miners, from the medical point of view, may be doubted, as can be deduced from the report itself.

For instance, the survey usually found too many patients on a doctor's list, resulting in indifferent attention—and this is one of the American Medical Association's chief arguments in contending that group practice lowers medical standards. Doctors are scarce in the Appalachian mining region, but even where there is a sufficient number, says the survey, other circumstances "tend to lower the standards of practice and morale." These are listed as ignorance, inexperience, lack of professional stimulus, lack of professional standing, and isolation. In any event, the question remains: Would the type of medical treatment improve under the same conditions merely because patients paid their bills through their own organization? Apparently the solution lies deeper.

Certainly American workers should have the privilege of forming voluntary medical associations if they desire. Such a system is far better than any scheme of compulsory Federal or State medicine, tax-supported. In the case of the mountain mine territory, however, the proponents of socialized medicine seem to have chosen a poor field for experiment.